This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

EducT
758.74
816

SWINTON'S WORD BOOK

OF English Spelling

ORAL AND WRITTEN

IVISON BLAKEMAN TAYLOR & CO
NEW YORK & CHICAGO

EduT 758.74.816

Harvard College Library

By Exchange

The American Educational Series.

THE GREAT FAVORITE.

THE CHURCH HYMN BOOK.

By Rev. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D.

hanting, and 432 Met-
ehensive work of the
It is also much the

nd our most sanguine
the churches through-
e to keep a supply of

ample pages, and tes-
s, will be sent gratis,

on receipt of price.

f the CHURCH HYMN

BOOK.

rmonies, and will be
els, Lecture Rooms,
egations desiring a

thorough and com-

Retail price $1.25.

—Full of interesting
d three times a year,
bearing date respectively January, May and September, and will be
sent to teachers and educationists, without charge, on application.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
N

FROM
MULLIGAN'S
BOOK STORE
& NEWS DEPOT
927 Broad
NEWARK

The American Educational Series.

POPULAR SINGING BOOKS.

LOOMIS' FIRST STEPS IN MUSIC. A Course of Instruction in Music for Common Schools. By GEO. B. LOOMIS. In four books. Boards. Now ready, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Nos. 1 and 2, price 15 cents each. No. 3, price 35 cents. No. 4, price 60 cents.

VOCAL MUSIC READER, FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. By D. P. HORTON, assisted by WILLIAM TILLINGHAST, Teachers of Music in the Brooklyn Public Schools, etc. 32 pages. Price 15 cents.

SONGS FOR TO-DAY. A Singing Book for the Day School, the Boarding School, the Institute, the College, the Home, and for all occasions. By THEODORE E. PERKINS, Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, and Prof. C. W. SANDERS. 1 vol. oblong. Price 40 cts.

PARSONS' CALISTHENIC SONGS. A new and attractive collection of Calisthenic Songs. By FLORA T. PARSONS. Cloth, oblong. Illustrated. Price 40 cents.

BRADBURY'S CAROL. A new and complete Music-Book of instruction and practice for Schools, Academies, and Singing Classes. By W. B. BRADBURY. Boards. 224 pages. Price 56c.

SAME WORK, in paper covers. Price 50 cents.

THE SCHOOL SINGER; or, YOUNG CHOIR'S COMPANION. A choice collection of Music, original and selected, for Juvenile Singing Classes, Sabbath Schools, Public Schools, Academies, Select Classes, &c., including some of the most popular German Melodies, with English words adapted, or poetry translated from the German; also a complete course of instruction in the Elements of Vocal Music, founded on the German System of Kübler. By W. B. BRADBURY and C. W. SANDERS. Boards. 204 pages. Price 56 cents.

THE ROBIN RED BREAST. A Juvenile Singing Book, containing a choice collection of popular music, original and selected, arranged for one, two, three, and four voices, mostly with Piano accompaniments. Also a brief comprehensive course of instruction in the elementary principles of Vocal Music, for the use of Public and Private Schools, Singing Classes, Juvenile Concerts, Family Instruction, &c. By B. A. RUSSELL and C. W. SANDERS. Boards. 200 pages. Price 56 cents.

Any of the above by mail on receipt of the price.

*** THE EDUCATIONAL REPORTER—Full of interesting and valuable Educational information, is published three times a year, bearing date respectively January, May and September, and will be sent to teachers and educationists, without charge, on application.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,

EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,

138 & 140 GRAND ST., NEW YORK. 138 & 135 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

3 2044 102 854 767

SCHOOL RECORDS.

We publish the following School Records, to which we invite the attention of Teachers. We shall be pleased to send sample pages of any or all of them, without charge, on application.

No. 1. ALPHABETICAL REGISTER. 204 pages. Cap folio. Indexed. Price $3.75.

No. 2. ROUGH REGISTER; or, Admission Book. 48 pages. Cap 4to. Price 60 cents.

No. 3. DISCHARGE BOOK. 40 pages. Cap 4to. Price 60 cents.

No. 4. DAILY ATTENDANCE AND WEEKLY REPORT BOOK. 100 pages. Cap folio. Price $2.50.

No. 5. RECITATION RECORD; or, Class Book. 80 pages. Medium 4to. Price $1.25.

No. 6. ROLL BOOK; or, Class Attendance Book. 80 pages. Medium 4to. Price $1.25.

No. 7. SCHOOL DIARY. No. 1 (for Pupils), to last six months. Price, per dozen, $1.00.

No. 7. SCHOOL DIARY. No. 2 (for Pupils). Same as No. 1, with the addition of blanks for communication from Teacher to Parent, or from Parent to Teacher, Summary, &c. Price, per dozen, $1.00.

No. 8. ALPHABETICAL LIST, to show the number of days and months each pupil was present during the year. 80 pages. Cap folio. Indexed. Price $1.75.

No. 9. AMERICAN SCHOOL, DAILY, WEEKLY, AND QUARTERLY REGISTER. Price 90 cents.

No. 10. GENERAL RECORD OF RECITATION AND ATTENDANCE. Medium size. Bound. Price $4.00.

No. 11. WEEKLY AND TERM REPORT CARDS. Price, per dozen, 60 cents.

No. 12. AMERICAN SCHOOL CLASS RECORD. Price $1.25

No. 13. TEACHERS' COMPLETE POCKET RECORD. Price 63 cents.

The SCHOLAR'S POCKET RECORD. A Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly Register of Attendance, Deportment, &c. $1.00 per dozen.

*** THE EDUCATIONAL REPORTER—Full of interesting and valuable Educational information, is published three times a year, bearing date respectively January, May and September, and will be sent to teachers and educationists, without charge, on application.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,

EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,

138 & 140 GRAND ST., NEW YORK. 138 & 135 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

WORD-BOOK

OF

ENGLISH SPELLING,

ORAL AND WRITTEN.

DESIGNED TO ATTAIN PRACTICAL RESULTS IN THE ACQUISITION OF THE ORDINARY ENGLISH VOCABULARY, AND TO SERVE AS

AN INTRODUCTION TO WORD-ANALYSIS.

BY

WILLIAM SWINTON, A. M.,

Author of "Word-Analysis," "Rambles among Words," "Condensed History of the United States," "First Lessons in Our Country's History," "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," "Decisive Battles of the War."

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO:
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR, AND COMPANY.
1874.

Educ T 258. 74,816

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
BY EXCHANGE, FROM
BROWN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
NOV 7 1933

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872,
BY WILLIAM SWINTON,
in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

PREFACE.

LEARNING to spell the English language correctly is the most difficult task of school life. Hence correct spelling is rightly regarded as a sign of culture, and bad spelling as indicating a lack of it.

Orthography cannot be taught in twelve easy lessons: it can be acquired only by hard study. It is true that the spelling of many words is learned by pupils from the reading-lessons; but these lessons, valuable as they are, need to be supplemented by a special text-book for special study. The Word-Book is neither a "Primary Speller" nor a Dictionary. It omits the alphabet and the "ab ab's" on the one hand, and on the other, quite a number of sesquipedalian words common to all old-time "spelling-books."

It is designed to precede the author's class-book of Word-Analysis (though perfectly suited for use by itself), and is adapted to ungraded schools, and to the lower classes of grammar schools.

Spelling is the *leading* idea; but at the same time a foundation is laid for the subsequent study of words and of language.

Some of the technical points of superiority claimed for the Word-Book over the old-style "spelling-books" are: —

1. Short lessons.

2. A careful division of lessons into written spelling and oral spelling.

3. A specific division of lessons into monthly and yearly sections.

4. Systematic monthly, yearly, and general review lessons, by means of which the spelling of the more difficult words is secured by continued repetition.

5. A careful arrangement of words in Section I. with reference to the vowel sounds, as an aid to correct pronunciation.

6. A distribution in Section I. of short lessons including common abbreviations and given names of persons.

7. A classification in short lessons of the names of common objects, and of words used in various trades and occupations.

8. A classification of words with reference to certain leading ideas, and the use of the principle of association of ideas as an important auxiliary in definitions and discriminations.

9. Particular attention to the vocabulary of every-day life, not omitting colloquial words and Americanisms.

10. A distribution in short lessons of French and Latin words and phrases in common use in the daily press.

11. The introduction of a simple method of word-

analysis, with reference to Saxon and classical roots, prefixes, and suffixes. The main object of these lessons is the orthography, but at the same time the pupil will get at the *drift* of the meaning of the derivative words.

12. The *practical* character of the work, which aims to set forth, not the tens of thousands of "long-tailed words in *osity* and *ation*," but the actual vocabulary used in speaking and writing.

There seems to be a fair field for a text-book more in harmony with the spirit of modern philology than the old-fashioned "spelling-books." The Word-Book is submitted to the judgment of educated teachers with the hope that it may secure correct English spelling and at the same time awaken an interest in the *study* of words.

W. S.

New York, 1872.

NOTE TO THE REVISED EDITION.

The present issue presents the Word-Book in the form of its final revision.

W. S.

1873.

SWINTON'S WORD-BOOK.

SECTION I.

FIRST YEAR'S WORK.

First Month.

1. OBJECTS IN A SCHOOL-ROOM.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write on slates or paper, and put a period after each word.

desks.	*table.*	*blackboards.*	*sponges.*
chairs.	*chalk.*	*platform.*	*pencils.*
books.	*stove.*	*pointers.*	*knives.*
slates.	*teacher.*	*rubbers.*	*rulers.*
charts.	*bell.*	*pictures.*	*clock.*
maps.	*crayons.*	*scholars.*	*paper.*

2. NAMES OF BOYS AND GIRLS.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

They should always begin with a capital letter. Be careful to put a period after each word.

Albert.	*Henry.*	*Alice.*	*Grace.*
Charles.	*Jacob.*	*Bertha.*	*Helen.*
David.	*John.*	*Clara.*	*Ida.*
Edward.	*Lewis.*	*Dora.*	*Jane.*
Frank.	*Moses.*	*Ellen.*	*Kate.*
George.	*Peter.*	*Florence.*	*Lucy.*

3. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the long sound of **a**, as in *fate*, marked **ā**.

grape	ma′ tron	wa′ ger	an′ gel	sa′ vior
bathe	pa tron	sa tan	man ger	sales man
gate	pas try	ra ven	stran ger	trades man
paste	a corn	la tent	na val	grave yard
scrape	va por	na ture	na tion	na sal

4. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words in which other letters have the sound of long **ā**.

brain	dai′ ly	rail′ road	cray′ on
snail	dain ty	sail or	may or
skein	rai ment	hein ous	day time
chain	dai sy	jail er	pay day
whey	wait er	rein deer	pay ment

5. NAMES OF COMMON ANIMALS.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

horses.	*ponies.*	*mastiffs.*	*squirrels.*
calves.	*puppies.*	*lap-dogs.*	*weasels.*
sheep.	*kittens.*	*spaniels.*	*donkeys.*
lambs.	*heifers.*	*terriers.*	*mules.*
cows.	*hounds.*	*rabbits.*	*cattle.*

6. PARTS OF A HOUSE.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

entry.	*attic.*	*library.*	*closet.*
parlor.	*cellar.*	*scullery.*	*cupola.*
kitchen.	*garret.*	*veranda.*	*piazza.*
bedroom.	*basement.*	*clothes-press.*	*balcony.*
chamber.	*staircase.*	*wash-room.*	*cupboard.*

7. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the short sound of **a** in *add*, marked **ă**.

hat	bal′ lad	wag′ on	pas′ sion
wag	a cid	pat ent	ac tion
rap	ad der	ad dle	tas sel
have	al um	cab in	gal lop
slant	an vil	Ar ab	ham mock

8. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Sound of **ă**. Be careful to give the short sound of **a** in every word.

ac′ cent	gal′ lant	flan′ nel	car′ ry
ab sence	scaf fold	las so	sal ad
hav oc	blad der	pal ate	lan tern
das tard	clat ter	span gle	gath er
an gle	mar ry	an swer	rath er

9. WRITTEN SPELLING.

Household Names.		Names of Fruits.	
father.	*husband.*	*apples.*	*currants.*
mother.	*wife.*	*apricots.*	*strawberries.*
brother.	*uncle.*	*pears.*	*raspberries.*
sister.	*aunt.*	*peaches.*	*gooseberries.*
niece.	*cousin.*	*quinces.*	*blackberries.*

10. WRITTEN SPELLING.

Names of Tools.		Occupations.	
awl.	*hatchet.*	*hatter.*	*butcher.*
axe.	*hammer.*	*painter.*	*cooper.*
knife.	*auger.*	*brewer.*	*carpenter.*
plane.	*chisel.*	*printer.*	*milliner.*
shears.	*razor.*	*gardener.*	*teacher.*

11. ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of **a** in *arm* and *palm*, marked **ä**.

far	far′ thest	har′ vest	lä′ va	llä′ ma
are	dar ling	har ness	fä ther	brä vo
harm	mar ble	var nish	pa pä′	guä no
farm	car cass	gar den	mam mä′	guä va
cart	char coal	gar ter	läth′ ing	Jä va

12. ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of **a** or **au** = **ä**.

palm	calf	aunt	laugh	läundry
balm	half	daunt	gaunt	gäuntlet
psalm	bath	flaunt	jaunt	jäundice
salve	wrath	launch	haunt	säunter
calm	gape	taunt	haunch	däuntless

13. PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

head.	*wrists.*	*forehead.*	*knees.*
hair.	*throat.*	*eyebrows.*	*joints.*
ears.	*breast.*	*eyelids.*	*veins.*
eyes.	*thumbs.*	*fingers.*	*shoulders.*
tongue.	*thighs.*	*ankles.*	*stomach.*

14. MONTHS AND THEIR ABBREVIATIONS.—WRITTEN.

January.	*Jan.*	*July.*	*Jul.*
February.	*Feb.*	*August.*	*Aug.*
March.	*Mar.*	*September.*	*Sept.*
April.	*Apr.*	*October.*	*Oct.*
May.	*May.*	*November.*	*Nov.*
June.	*June.*	*December.*	*Dec.*

15. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words which have the sound of **a** in *ask*, marked **ȧ**.

NOTE. — This is a difficult sound, and teachers should take special pains to train pupils to give it correctly.

last	waft	task	mas' ter	aft' er
grass	pass	mask	plas ter	bas ket
ask	gasp	glance	past ure	cas ket
past	pant	grant	pas tor	nas ty
dance	chant	cask	raf ter	pass-word

16. ARTICLES OF DRESS. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

bonnet.	*mantilla.*	*tunic.*	*necktie.*
mantle.	*parasol.*	*wrapper.*	*collar.*
gaiters.	*pantaloons.*	*corset.*	*slipper.*
apron.	*pantalets.*	*cravat.*	*drawers.*
trousers.	*petticoat.*	*jacket.*	*overcoat.*

17. WRITTEN SPELLING.

Names of persons are proper nouns. They should always begin with a capital letter.

Women.		Men.	
Agnes.	*Julia.*	*Seth.*	*Walter.*
Blanche.	*Laura.*	*Silas.*	*Willis.*
Delia.	*Maria.*	*Alfred.*	*Martin.*
Ella.	*Nancy.*	*Cyrus.*	*Arthur.*
Flora.	*Olive.*	*Richard.*	*Clarence.*

18. COMMON ABBREVIATIONS. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

answer.	*ans.*	*forenoon.*	*A. M.*
cents.	*cts.*	*afternoon.*	*P. M.*
pounds.	*lbs.*	*noon.*	*M.*
street.	*st.*	*Doctor.*	*Dr.*
number.	*No.*	*Mister.*	*Mr.*

19. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of **a** in *all*, marked a̤.

salt	al′ so	al′ ways	al′ der
malt	hal ter	bal sam	fal ter
talk	al most	wal low	squall y
small	cal dron	pal sy	wal rus
waltz	pal try	al ter	swamp y

20. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of **au** = a̤.

haul	sau′ cer	cau′ cus	au′ thor
maul	sau cy	caus tic	fault less
caul	pau per	cau tion	lau rel
cause	sau sage	au dit	gau dy
caulk	au burn	au tumn	daub ing

21. MONTHLY ORAL REVIEW LESSON.

Divide into syllables in spelling.

snake	acre	lava	almost	haughty
snail	saber	lathing	walnut	daily
catch	arid	guano	alter	mayor
psalm	patent	forehead	wallow	mastiff
waltz	rather	pastime	saucer	gayly

22. MONTHLY WRITTEN REVIEW LESSON.

knives.	*quinces.*	*trousers.*	*Edgar.*
spaniel.	*auger.*	*scholars.*	*Florence.*
squirrel.	*milliner.*	*cornice.*	*February.*
kitchen.	*forehead.*	*currants*	*Blanche.*
piazza.	*ankles.*	*hatchet.*	*Maria.*

Second Month.

23. ORAL EXERCISE.

Words having the sound of a before r, as in *care*, marked â.

mare	share	pair	swear	parent
ware	rare	bear	their	prayer
dare	pare	hair	tear	stair
scare	scarce	air	chair	fairy
bare	snare	wear	glare	stairway

24. TREES AND FLOWERS. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

beech.	*willow.*	*lily.*	*lupine.*
spruce.	*alder.*	*violet.*	*daisy.*
hemlock.	*chestnut.*	*peony.*	*pansy.*
maple.	*laurel.*	*tulip.*	*hollyhock.*
hickory.	*sycamore.*	*poppy.*	*buttercup.*

25. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of a in *what*, marked ạ. This sound is the same as ŏ in *not*.

wạd	wạn′ der	wạn′ ton	quạr′ rel
wand	wal let	wad dle	quar ry
wan	wab ble	wad ding	quad rant
squash	wal low	wam pum	squab ble
squad	war rant	stal wart	squan der

26. KINDS OF COLORS. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

ruby.	*yellow.*	*lilac.*	*maroon.*
damask.	*lemon.*	*violet.*	*russet.*
scarlet.	*amber.*	*orange.*	*sorrel.*
crimson.	*citron.*	*lavender.*	*azure.*
vermilion.	*indigo.*	*salmon.*	*emerald.*

27. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the long sound of **e** in *eve*, marked **ē**.

e long.		**ie** = **e** long.		
eve	peace	field	shield	brief
ear	lease	fiend	yield	lief
sere	feast	fierce	shriek	niece
hear	fear	pierce	priest	siege
mere	tear	tierce	grief	piece

28. HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

basket.	*cricket.*	*ladle.*	*picture.*
basin.	*curtain.*	*mirror.*	*saucer.*
bolster.	*goblet.*	*napkin.*	*bedstead.*
blanket.	*grater.*	*pillow.*	*saucepan.*
carpet.	*griddle.*	*pitcher.*	*tumbler.*

29. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of long **ē**.

i before **e**.		**e** before **i**.	
a chieve′	re lieve	con ceit′	de ceive
ag grieve	re lief	con ceive	nei ther
re prieve	a piece	per ceive	ceil ing
re trieve	a field	re ceive	seiz ing
be lieve	chief′ tain	re ceipt	ei ther

30. COMMON ABBREVIATIONS. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Creditor.	*Cr.*	*North.*	*N.*
Debtor.	*Dr.*	*South.*	*S.*
Mistress.	*Mrs.*	*East.*	*E.*
Governor.	*Gov.*	*West.*	*W.*
Honorable.	*Hon.*	*Northeast.*	*N. E.*

31. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the short sound of e in *end*, marked ĕ.

well	egg	er′ rand	gest′ ure	ver′ y
bell	elm	her ring	mead ow	pen ny
chess	else	cher ub	weath er	ech o
sense	yes	ket tle	feath er	pref ace
swell	knell	rel ic	wheth er	met al

32. BIRDS AND FISHES. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

robin.	*kingbird.*	*perch.*	*pickerel.*
sparrow.	*nighthawk.*	*roach.*	*salmon.*
swallow.	*bobolink.*	*pout.*	*mackerel.*
plover.	*chickadee.*	*sucker.*	*herring.*
cuckoo.	*nightingale.*	*shiner.*	*sardine.*

33. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words in which various vowels have the sound of short ĕ.

stead′ y	deaf	sweat′ y	a gain′
read y	a′ ny	deaf en	a gainst
bur y	ma ny	clean ly	in stead
leath er	heif er	dead en	heath′ er
meas ure	peas ant	head ache	dread ful

34. NAMES OF MEN. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Delos.	*Hiram.*	*Patrick.*	*Paul.*
Daniel.	*Horace.*	*Matthew.*	*Philip.*
Eben.	*Hugh.*	*Nathan.*	*Ralph.*
Edwin.	*Ira.*	*Oliver.*	*Reuben.*
Eugene.	*Louis.*	*Oscar.*	*Robert.*

35. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of **e** before **r**, as in *verge*, marked **ĕ**.

NOTE. — Teachers should pronounce these words for the pupils, giving a concert exercise in correct pronunciation.

fern	merge	er′ mine	cer′ tain	ver′ dict
serve	earth	err ing	serv ile	verb al
verb	nerve	mer cy	earn est	ker nel
clerk	err	per son	ser mon	mer chant
verse	earn	verd ure	cler gy	ser vant

36. ARTICLES OF FOOD. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

mutton.	*chicken.*	*pastry.*	*sugar.*
potatoes.	*turkey.*	*carrots.*	*pudding.*
sausages.	*bacon.*	*salad.*	*preserves.*
doughnuts.	*cabbage.*	*celery.*	*raisins.*
beefsteak.	*tomatoes.*	*pickles.*	*almonds.*

37. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the long sound of **i** in *ice*.

fine	tripe	ci′ der	live′ ly	high′ land
pipe	snipe	ci pher	mi nor	di al
thrive	crime	li cense	bi ped	di et
night	twine	fi nite	twi light	di vers
mind	strife	ti ny	i dol	Fri day

38. NAMES OF OCCUPATIONS. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

The suffixes *er* and *or* mean *one who*.

hatter.	*sailor.*	*writer.*	*broker.*
miller.	*grocer.*	*author.*	*butcher.*
cobbler.	*teacher.*	*soldier.*	*painter.*
cooper.	*lawyer.*	*actor.*	*waiter.*
miner.	*preacher.*	*banker.*	*printer.*

39. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having I in the last syllable.

de vise'	sub side'	ar rive'	in quire'
re vise	sur prise	as pire	in spire
re side	de spise	re tire	ex pire
de sire	re sign	de fine	in vite
ad vise	bap tize	in cline	per spire

40. A LESSON FOR GIRLS.

Abigail,	or	Abbie.	Isabel,	or	Belle.
Caroline,	or	Carrie.	Margaret,	or	Maggie.
Catharine,	or	Katie.	Martha,	or	Mattie.
Elizabeth,	or	Lizzie.	Mary,	or	Mollie.
Georgiana,	or	Georgie.	Sarah,	or	Sallie.

41. MONTHLY ORAL REVIEW.

Divide into syllables in spelling.

their	egg	parent	relieve	kettle
scare	err	prayer	apiece	whether
squash	earn	fairy	deceive	marry
beard	night	square	receipt	any
niece	swear	quarrel	seizing	leather

42. MONTHLY WRITTEN REVIEW.

daisy.	*salmon.*	*lilac.*	*Reuben.*
chestnut.	*cuckoo.*	*violet.*	*Daniel.*
peony.	*autumn.*	*curtain.*	*Matthew.*
crimson.	*raisins.*	*pigeon.*	*Harriet.*
grater.	*pickles.*	*celery.*	*Katie.*

Third Month.

43. ORAL EXERCISE.

Words having the sound of i before r. This is like the sound of e in *verge*.

shirt	third	chirp	vir′ gin	dirt′ y
girth	shirk	skirt	sir loin	cir cle
flirt	dirge	whirl	stir rup	skir mish
bird	first	mirth	fir kin	firm ness
birth	dirk	thirst	squir rel	girl hood

44. NAMES OF OCCUPATIONS. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

editor.	*nurse.*	*printer.*	*shipwright.*
reporter.	*seamstress.*	*saddler.*	*wheelwright.*
novelist.	*peddler.*	*stationer.*	*locksmith.*
musician.	*physician.*	*merchant.*	*jeweler.*
historian.	*plumber.*	*shepherd.*	*surgeon.*

45. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the short sound of i in *ill*, marked ĭ.

ĭtch	sĭnce	frĭg′ id	lĭl′ y	brĭt′ tle
hĭll	rĭnse	rĭg id	vĭne yard	whĭt tle
whĭch	wĭnce	dĭg it	pĭc nic	Eng land
dĭtch	sĭnk	lĭv id	lĭve long	Eng lĭsh
nĭche	kĭnk	tĭm id	tĭn gle	I tal′ ian

46. A LESSON FOR BOYS.

Names and their Abbreviations.

Benjamin,	*Benj.*	*Alexander,*	*Alex.*
Charles,	*Chas.*	*Christopher,*	*Chris.*
George,	*Geo.*	*William,*	*Wm.*
James,	*Jas.*	*Samuel,*	*Sam'l.*
Thomas,	*Thos.*	*Jonathan,*	*Jona.*

47. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the short sound of **i** in *ill*. The last syllable of each word in the last two columns has the short sound of **i**.

tim' id	nim' ble	fer' ule	bis' cuit
fid dle	kin dle	vil lain	bus y
piv ot	witch es	let tuce	min ute
crit ic	rich es	mar riage	guin ea
mim ic	sin gle	moun tain	wom en

48. WRITTEN SPELLING.

Write, and divide the words into syllables, marking the accented syllables. Short sound of **i**.

trĭb' une.	*en' gine.*	*ac' tive.*	*tĭt' bit.*
vis or.	*frag ile.*	*duc tile.*	*viv id.*
pitch er.	*hos tile.*	*res pite.*	*lat tice.*
will ful.	*tor toise.*	*mis sile.*	*ag ile.*
jas mine.	*rep tile.*	*na tive.*	*er mine.*

49. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the short sound of **i**. Avoid giving the long sound of **i** in the first syllable.

dĭ rect'	dĭ vide'	af flĭct'	mal' ice
ci gar	di vine	a midst	nov ice
di gest	di vorce	ac quit	of fice
di late	fi nance	in stil	prac tice
di vest	ti rade	sub sist	crev ice

50. COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Editor,	*Ed.*	*General,*	*Gen.*
Dollars,	*Dols.*	*Interest,*	*Int.*
Junior,	*Jr.*	*Amount,*	*Amt.*
Captain,	*Capt.*	*Account,*	*Acct.*
Post Office,	*P. O.*	*Example,*	*Ex.*

51. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of o in *old*, marked ō. Be careful not to shorten this sound into short ŏ.

hōme	smōke	mōst	ō′ ral	grō′ cer
bone	choke	loath	o val	smo ker
stone	broke	folks	sto ny	on ly
whole	colt	yokes	so cial	pol ka
both	sloth	spokes	tro phy	o pen

52. NAMES OF CITIES.

They should always begin with capital letters.

New York.	*Baltimore.*	*London.*	*Calcutta.*
Philadelphia.	*Cincinnati.*	*Paris.*	*St. Petersburg.*
St. Louis.	*New Orleans.*	*Berlin.*	*Pekin.*
Chicago.	*San Francisco.*	*Vienna.*	*Yeddo.*
Boston.	*Buffalo.*	*Liverpool.*	*Melbourne.*

53. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having ō long and other combinations of vowels = ō.

NOTE. — Teachers should train pupils to pronounce these words correctly in concert.

lōaf	cōax	pōrk	pōr′ ter	hōa′ ry
road	hoax	hoarse	por tal	whol ly
toad	cloaks	hoard	por tion	poul try
boat	coats	pour	por trait	poul tice
throat	jokes	mourn	for ger	bow sprit

54. AN EASY GRAMMAR LESSON.

RULE. — The plural number of most nouns is made by adding *s* or *es* to the singular number. The plural of the following nouns ending in *f* is made by changing *f* into *v* and then adding *es*.

Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
knife,	knives.	wolf,	wolves.
wife,	wives.	loaf,	loaves.
life,	lives.	thief,	thieves.
half,	halves.	leaf,	leaves.
calf,	calves.	wharf,	wharves.

55. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Be careful to give **ow** in the last syllable the sound of long ō in *old*.

ar′ row	mel′ low	hol′ low	wid′ ow
nar row	fel low	bor row	min now
tal low	yel low	spar row	fur row
shad ow	wil low	hal low	bur row
mead ow	pil low	sal low	thor ough

56. PLURALS OF COMMON NOUNS.

RULE. — The plural of nouns ending in *y* after a consonant is made by changing *y* into *i* and adding *es*.

Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
la′ dy,	la′ dies.	cher ry,	cher′ ries.
ba by,	ba bies.	fer ry,	fer ries.
dai sy,	dai sies.	sto ry,	sto ries.
dai ry,	dai ries.	par ty,	par ties.
can dy,	can dies.	ar my,	ar mies.

57. AN EXERCISE IN GRAMMAR.

Write the plurals of the following nouns.

sky.	*jury.*	*jelly.*	*brandy.*	*pity.*
fly.	*city.*	*poppy.*	*shanty.*	*pony.*
penny.	*ditty.*	*mercy.*	*pastry.*	*trophy.*
wherry.	*lily.*	*county.*	*treaty.*	*hobby.*
navy.	*ivy.*	*rowdy.*	*belfry.*	*body.*

58. FORMING PLURALS.

RULE. — Nouns ending in *y* after a vowel form their plurals in the common way, by adding *s*.

Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
valley,	valleys.	turkey,	turkeys.
money,	moneys.	journey,	journeys.
monkey,	monkeys.	pulley,	pulleys.
chimney,	chimneys.	survey,	surveys.
jockey,	jockeys.	donkey,	donkeys.

59. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the short sound of o in *odd*, marked ŏ. Be careful not to drawl this sound into **aw**, as *sawft* for *sŏft*.

Gŏd	cŏst	bŏn′ net	cŏf′ fee	cŏf′ fin
off	lost	cob bler	os trich	nox ious
odd	moss	col lege	frol ic	knowl edge
loss	oft	cop per	prop er	block head
long	soft	pol ish	jol ly	knot ty
cross	frost	ob ject	col ic	of fice

60. ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

carpet.	*barrel.*	*refrigerator.*	*cushion.*
broom.	*sofa.*	*bookcase.*	*dipper.*
brush.	*kettle.*	*bedstead.*	*mattress.*
bureau.	*poker.*	*cooking-stove.*	*rocking-chair.*
pail.	*piano.*	*looking-glass.*	*skimmer.*
sieve.	*lounge.*	*coverlet.*	*counterpane.*
bowl.	*crockery.*	*soap-dish.*	*flatiron.*

61. HARD LITTLE WORDS.

The...not to be spelled *thee*, when you mean the definite article.

Thee...not to be spelled *the*, when you mean the personal pronoun.

There...not to be spelled *their*, when you mean the adverb of place.

Their...not to be spelled *there*, when you mean the possessive pronoun.

Hear...not to be spelled *here*, when you mean the act of taking in sound.

Here...not to be spelled *hear*, when you mean the adverb of place.

62. MORE HARD LITTLE WORDS.

To...not to be spelled *too* or *two*, when you mean the preposition.

Too...not to be spelled *to* or *two*, when you intend the adverb meaning "also."

Two...not to be spelled *to* or *too*, when you mean the numeral adjective.

Its...never to be written with an apostrophe before the *s*; thus, *it's*.

Theirs...never to be written with an apostrophe before the *s*; thus, *their's*.

O'er...is an abbreviation of *over*, the apostrophe marking the place of the letter *v*.

63. QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR A SPELLING-MATCH.

scholars	college	preside	divorce
acre	knowledge	sirloin	ostrich
lathing	mantilla	stirrup	polka
almost	overcoat	squirrel	wholly
haughty	bodice	shepherd	poultice
daily	sausage	surgeon	dairies
gaiters	welfare	social	stories
auger	squatter	portrait	babies
knuckles	sapphire	wheelwright	dairies
ankles	sorrel	prayer	pigmies
receipt	bedstead	prairie	ditties
seizing	believe	vineyard	valleys
grievous	receive	picnic	jockeys
chestnut	apiece	livelong	donkeys
any	conceit	women	journeys
raisins	sardine	guinea	bureau
marriage	kernel	skillful	noxious
carcass	butcher	agile	nozzle

lava	twilight	tortoise	bookcase
also	baptize	practice	mattress
proper	mastiffs	attic	Java
knotty	weasels	absence	bravo
colic	puppies	raspberries	cartridge
coffee	clothes-press	uncle	laundry
heifers	cupboard	scissors	chimneys

Isaac	Horace	Jno.	A. M.	S. W.
Philip	Reuben	Wm.	P. M.	Ed.
Eugene	Lewis	Chas.	No.	P. O.
Matthew	Harriet	Jos.	Cr.	Ex.
Blanche	Carrie	Thos.	M.	Jr.
Maria	Mollie	Geo.	Hon.	Acct.
Isabel	Sophie	Co.	Ans.	Gov.

Fourth Month.

64. ORAL EXERCISE.

Words having the sound of **o** before **r** as in *order*. Be careful not to give the sound of **aw** for **or**, as *fawm* instead of *form*.

storm	fork	form′ al	morn′ ing	tor′ ment
horse	lord	nor mal	bor der	tor pid
corn	north	or der	hor net	sor did
cork	sort	or gan	mor tal	dor mant
corpse	cord	cor ner	or chard	gor geous

65. A LESSON FOR FARMER BOYS.

Farm Products.		Garden Products.	
wheat.	*potatoes.*	*celery.*	*radishes.*
rye.	*pumpkins.*	*lettuce.*	*parsley.*
flax.	*turnips.*	*tomatoes.*	*asparagus.*
barley.	*cotton.*	*cauliflowers.*	*rhubarb.*
oats.	*tobacco.*	*cucumbers.*	*parsnips.*

66. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of o in *move*, marked o̤. This is the same sound as u in *rude*.

prove	grew	croup	a do̤′	lo̤s′ er
lose	drew	wound	ca noe′	bruis er
who	crew	through	bo′ som	rou tine′
you	flew	shrewd	shoe ing	ac crue
two	true	cru′ el	rue ful	re cruit

67. A GEOGRAPHY LESSON. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Names of States and their Abbreviations.

United States,	*U. S.*	*Kentucky,*	*Ky.*
New York,	*N. Y.*	*Tennessee,*	*Tenn.*
Pennsylvania,	*Penn.*	*Iowa,*	*Ia.*
Ohio,	*O.*	*Georgia,*	*Ga.*
Illinois,	*Ill.*	*Michigan,*	*Mich.*
Massachusetts,	*Mass.*	*Virginia,*	*Va.*

68. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of o in *done*, like short u in *us*.

does	month	cov′ et	ov′ en	shov′ el
doth	shove	hov er	doz en	slov en
son	love	com pass	noth ing	gov ern
won	wont	ton nage	wor ry	hon ey
none	dove	some thing	won der	come ly

69. A NATURAL-HISTORY LESSON.

Names of Wild Animals.

panther	baboon	kangaroo	sea-lion
leopard	raccoon	buffalo	hyena
cougar	giraffe	elephant	opossum
zebra	gazelle	gorilla	rhinoceros
walrus	reindeer	monkey	orang-outang

70. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of long **u** in *use*, marked ū. Teachers must carefully train their classes in the delicate and difficult sounds in this lesson.

mūte	dūe	mū′ sic	dū′ ty	pū′ trid
tube	view	pu pil	hu man	flu id
tune	lieu	tu lip	u nit	cu bic
dupe	muse	stu pid	un ion	nui sance
hue	cube	hu mor	bu gle	flu ent

71. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

trib′ une	stat′ ue	as sume′	in duce′
vol ume	vir tue	ob tuse	re duce
stat ute	a gue	pro fuse	se duce
trib ute	val ue	pur sue	a muse
cos tume	ar gue	con fuse	ex ude

72. A LESSON IN ETYMOLOGY.

RULE. — Regular verbs of one syllable, ending in a single consonant after a single vowel, double the last letter on adding *ing* and *ed*.

Verbs.	Pres. Part.	Past Part.	Verbs.	Pres. Part.	Past Part.
dot	dotting	dotted	bar	barring	barred
blot	blotting	blotted	jar	jarring	jarred
dip	dipping	dipped	rub	rubbing	rubbed
dig	digging	digged	rot	rotting	rotted
chop	chopping	chopped	slam	slamming	slammed
pin	pinning	pinned	slip	slipping	slipped
swap	swapping	swapped	clap	clapping	clapped
stir	stirring	stirred	step	stepping	stepped
snap	snapping	snapped	whip	whipping	whipped
join	joining	joined	trot	trotting	trotted
fret	fretting	fretted	plan	planning	planned
grin	grinning	grinned	sham	shamming	shammed
beg	begging	begged	fix	fixing	fixed

73. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the short sound of **u** in *us*, marked **ŭ**.

ŭp	pŭff	gŭt′ ter	glŭt′ ton	cŭp′ board
buzz	chum	crup per	buck et	pup pet
skull	hull	hub bub	bug gy	blub ber
muff	gull	ful some	muz zle	gus set
does	doth	put ty	puz zle	gus to

74. COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Railroad,	*R. R.*	*last month,*	*ult.*
page,	*p.*	*this month,*	*inst.*
question,	*q.*	*next month,*	*prox.*
quarter,	*qr.*	*by the hundred,*	*per cent.*
at or *to,*	*a.*	*year of our Lord,*	*A. D.*

75. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of **u** before **r** in *urge*, marked **û**. Be careful to sound the **r**.

bûrn	pûrr	mûr′ mur	bûr′ den	sûr′ name
hurt	blur	turn coat	fur nish	sur face
curl	burr	cur tain	tur tle	pur chase
furl	churl	gur gle	fur ther	sur plus
curse	spur	sur feit	fur nace	sur ges

76. KINDS OF BUILDINGS.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

church.	*cottage.*	*villa.*	*dungeon.*	*edifice.*
mosque.	*prison.*	*hotel.*	*fabric.*	*cathedral.*
hovel.	*castle.*	*temple.*	*kennel.*	*pavilion.*
cabin.	*palace.*	*tavern.*	*tower.*	*theater.*
jail.	*shanty.*	*factory.*	*barrack.*	*warehouse.*

77. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of **u** after **r** as in *rude*, marked u̱. This is the same sound as **o** in *prove*. The teacher is referred to the dictionary. Many of these words are often mispronounced.

rule	prude	truant	frugal
prove	mood	truly	prudent
school	fruit	rural	scruple
brute	cruise	cruel	gruel
true	rue	rumor	brutal

78. NAMES OF GREAT RIVERS.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Nile.	*Yukon.*	*Missouri.*	*Arkansas.*
Niger.	*Indus.*	*Columbia.*	*Orinoco.*
Platte.	*Ganges.*	*Colorado.*	*Yang-tse-Kiang.*
Rhine.	*Amoor.*	*Rio Grande.*	*Mississippi.*
Ohio.	*St. Lawrence.*	*La Plata.*	*Niagara.*

79. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of **u** in *full*, marked u̱. This is the same sound as **oo** in *foot*.

bu̱ll	bu̱l′ let	cu̱ck′ oo	bu̱l′ wark
put	pul let	pul pit	full ness
push	bush el	cush ion	ful ly
bush	butch er	bull ion	pul ley
full	pud ding	bull′ ock	put ting

80. KINDS OF BIRDS.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

vulture.	*parrot.*	*woodcock.*	*albatross.*
condor.	*petrel.*	*swallow.*	*cormorant.*
ostrich.	*peacock.*	*henhawk.*	*paroquet.*
emu.	*pigeon.*	*spoonbill.*	*flamingo.*
buzzard.	*pheasant.*	*magpie.*	*oriole.*

81. ORAL SPELLING.

Words pronounced alike, but differing in spelling and meaning. Let the teacher read the sentence and have the catchwords spelled orally by the pupil.

all
awl — *All* the poor shoemaker possessed was an *awl* and some lasts.

Ann
an — *Ann* exchanged with Emma *an* apple for *an* egg.

ate
eight — They *ate* twenty-*eight* of the best pears in our garden.

assent
ascent — Did you give your *assent* to his proposal of making the *ascent* of the hill this morning?

aught
ought — If you have *aught* against me, you *ought* to state it frankly to myself.

bass
base — You will find the *bass* fiddle lying at the *base* of the pillar.

bawl
ball — These boys should not *bawl* so loudly, and kick about that foot-*ball* in this beautiful *ball*-room.

be
bee — *Be* diligent like the busy *bee*, and you will become rich and respected.

bear
bare — The *bear* tore his *bare* leg in such a manner that I could not *bear* to look at it.

beau
bow — Look at that *beau* with a lady on his arm, carrying a *bow* and arrows.

council
counsel — Members of the town *council* do not always give nor act upon the wisest *counsel*.

82. WRITTEN SPELLING.

Let the teacher dictate the sentences and pay particular attention to the spelling of the catchwords.

hare
hair
John caught a *hare* by a net made of horse-*hair*.

heard
herd
I *heard* that a whole *herd* of sheep had perished in the snow.

him
hymn
I heard *him* sing a beautiful *hymn*.

need
knead
You *need* not *knead* the dough till evening.

ore
oar
o'er
It was curious to see two men carrying a piece of iron *ore* on the *oar* of a boat, as they walked *o'er* the narrow bridge.

pare
pear
pair
You cannot *pare* the green *pear* with an old *pair* of scissors.

you
ewe
yew
Did *you* see our *ewe* grazing beneath the *yew*-tree?

83. COMMON WORDS OF ANGLO-SAXON ORIGIN.

neigh' bor	kitch' en	was' sail	draw' ers
kin dred	ov en	fid dle	stock ings
fire side	la dle	wel come	hun ger
shel ter	thresh old	ear ly	au ger
ash es	heav en	er rand	won der
em bers	ew er	gos sip	bit ter
pitch ers	buck et	rid dle	bur den
cra dle	bun dle	na ked	wea ry
swad dle	ta per	man tle	sor row
smol der	mar row	pock et	mor row

84. MONTHLY ORAL REVIEW.

gor′ geous	scrubbed	tobac′ co	par′ tridge
rou tine′	swapped	cel′ ery	pars′ ley
ac crue′	muz′ zle	toma′ toes	el′ ephant
shoe′ ing	gus′ set	pump′ kins	cou′ gar
ca noe′	hub′ bub	leop′ ard	drom′ edary
through	put′ ting	goril′ la	pavil′ ion
doz′ en	neigh′ bor	man′ sion	cathe′ dral
com′ pass	swad′ dle	pal′ ace	paro quet′
stom′ ach	thresh′ old	mosque	Missou′ ri
nui′ sance	smol′ der	school′-house	Indi′ an′ a
re duce′	ew′ er	the′ ater	Platte
a muse′	er′ rand	cot′ tage	Rhine
blot′ ting	bull′ ion	os′ trich	Yu′ kon
grin′ ning	bull′ ock	buz′ zard	A moor
whipped	pul′ let	pig′ eon	Ni′ ger

Fifth Month.

85. ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the short sound of o͝o in *foot*. Be careful not to give the long sound of o͞o in *cool*.

go͝od	hook	sho͝ok	lo͝ok′ out	cuck′ o͝o
wool	brook	stood	foot man	good ness
foot	wood	rook	hood wink	fish hook
book	took	soot	foot step	red wood
cook	nook	could	wood bine	cook y

86. GEOGRAPHICAL SPELLING.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

United States,	*Americans.*	*England,*	*English.*
Germany,	*Germans.*	*France,*	*French.*
Russia,	*Russians.*	*China,*	*Chinese.*
Italy,	*Italians.*	*Holland,*	*Dutch.*
Turkey.	*Turks.*	*Spain,*	*Spanish.*

87. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of **oo** in *moon*, marked o͞o. Be careful not to shorten the sound.

ro͞of	lo͞ose	bo͞o′ ty	to͞oth ache	bam bo͞o′
root	poor	roo my	boot black	ca boose
boot	boor	noon day	lo sing	co coon
soon	smooth	moon shine	whoop ing	sa loon
hoof	wound	spoon ful	bo som	ta boo

88. WRITTEN ABBREVIATIONS.

Attorney,	*Atty.*	*Colonel,*	*Col.*
Mountains,	*Mts.*	*President,*	*Pres.*
Population,	*Pop.*	*Representative,*	*Rep.*
Chapter,	*Chap.*	*Senator,*	*Sen.*
Major,	*Maj.*	*Lieutenant,*	*Lieut.*

89. DERIVATIVE WORDS.

Verbs ending in *e* drop the *e* when *ing* or *ed* is added. Nouns are formed from the verb by adding the suffix *er*, which means *one who*, or *that which*. Define the nouns.

Verb.	Pres. Part.	Past Tense.	Noun.
hate	hating	hated	hater
wade	wading	waded	wader
dodge	dodging	dodged	dodger
joke	joking	joked	joker
skate	skating	skated	skater
mine	mining	mined	miner
dive	diving	dived	diver
gaze	gazing	gazed	gazer
love	loving	loved	lover
dine	dining	dined	diner

90. DERIVATIVE WORDS.

RULE. — Words of one syllable ending in a single consonant after a single vowel double the last letter when *er* is added. The suffix *er* in nouns means *one who*, or *that which*; in adjectives, it means *more*.

job	job′ ber	tan	tan′ ner
rob	rob ber	run	run ner
rub	rub ber	wrap	wrap per
swim	swim mer	plod	plod der
drum	drum mer	grab	grab ber

91. WRITTEN SPELLING.

Write the derivatives of the following words, by adding the suffix *er*. Write after each word *n.* for noun; *adj.* for adjective.

trap.	*skip.*	*dip.*	*rap.*	*mad.*	*glib.*	*grim.*
dig.	*clip.*	*hit.*	*snap.*	*sad.*	*red.*	*dim.*
sup.	*trim.*	*bid.*	*plan.*	*slim.*	*thin.*	*wet.*
spin.	*grab.*	*trot.*	*sit.*	*fat.*	*big.*	*hot.*
skin.	*gun.*	*shut.*	*win.*	*fit.*	*glad.*	*glum.*

92. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the long sound of **y** in *style*, like **i** in *pine*, marked **ȳ**.

rhȳme	rȳe	tȳ′ rant	tȳ′ phoid	geȳ ser
chyme	scythe	cy press	hy phen	sky ward
thyme	gyves	hy son	hy brid	dye ing
lye	spy	ty ro	gy rate	dye wood
dye	try	ty phus	ly ing	hy drant

93. HISTORICAL SPELLING. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Names of Great Men.

Newton.	*Schiller.*	*Shakespeare.*
Milton.	*Lafayette.*	*Humboldt.*
Homer.	*Hannibal.*	*Bonaparte.*
Cicero.	*Washington.*	*Confucius.*
Columbus.	*Franklin.*	*Julius Cæsar.*

94. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the short sound of **y** in *nymph*, marked **y̆**.

ly̆nch	ly̆r′ ic	cry̆s′ tal	sy̆mp′ tom
lynx	cyn ic	sys tem	strych nine
myth	syr inge	syl van	cym bal
sylph	sym bol	gyp sy	ca lyx
hymn	syn tax	gym nast	i dyl

95. COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Cash on Delivery,	*C. O. D.*
Doctor of Divinity,	*D. D.*
Doctor of Medicine,	*M. D.*
Doctor of Laws,	*LL. D.*
Member of Congress,	*M. C.*
In the year of our Lord,	*A. D.*
Before Christ,	*B. C.*

96. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having the sound of **ou** in *out*. This has the same sound as **ow** in *now*.

ounce	drought	lounge	spouse	hour
pound	slough	frown	drowse	power
howl	bow	gouge	flour	ground
bough	lounge	gown	bower	crowned
now	prow	gout	sour	flounce

97. ORAL SPELLING.

In the words in the first three columns, **ou** has the short sound of **ou** in *tough*, like short **u** in *but*; in the fourth column, it has the sound of **oo** in *root*.

rough	coup′ le	tough′ en	route
touch	doub le	south ern	tour
tough	troub le	jeal ous	wound
young	cous in	zeal ous	rou tine′
enough	coun try	ner vous	sou chong

98. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words having **oi** as in *oil*, and **oy** as in *boy*.

oil	joint	toi' let	oys' ter	an noy
boil	quoit	loi ter	loy al	de stroy
spoil	noise	clois ter	roy al	a hoy
joist	roil	poi son	boy hood	em ploy
coin	toil	coin age	joy ous	en joy

99. ABBREVIATIONS. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Obedient,	*Obt.*	*Octavo,*	*8vo.*
Deputy,	*Dep.*	*Duodecimo,*	*12mo.*
Memorandum,	*Mem.*	*And others,*	*Et al.*
Manuscript,	*MS.*	*Superintendent,*	*Supt.*
Take notice,	*N. B.*	*Volume,*	*Vol.*

100. ABOUT VERBS.

RULE. — Verbs ending in *y* after a consonant form the 3d person, singular number, in the present tense, by changing *y* into *i* and adding *es*. They form all the persons in both numbers, in the past tense, by changing *y* into *i*, and adding *ed*.

I	*he* or *she*	*we* or *they*	*I*	*he* or *she*	*we* or *they*
try	tries	tried	copy	copies	copied
cry	cries	cried	hurry	hurries	hurried
dry	dries	dried	worry	worries	worried
spy	spies	spied	glory	glories	gloried
pity	pities	pitied	study	studies	studied
fry	fries	fried	empty	empties	emptied
fancy	fancies	fancied	defy	defies	defied
bully	bullies	bullied	deny	denies	denied
marry	marries	married	comply	complies	complied
carry	carries	carried	reply	replies	replied
tarry	tarries	tarried	rely	relies	relied
rally	rallies	rallied	ally	allies	allied

101. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words in which various combinations of vowels have the sound of long ū in *use*.

dew	mew	ew′ er	ar′ gues	sub due′
ewe	pew	pew ter	res cue	re new
hew	deuce	gew gaw	sin ew	re view
view	news	stew ard	val ue	en sue
due	few	beau ty	Tues day	be dew

102. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words in which various vowels have the sound of long ō in *old*.

boat	court	oak	road	poul′ tice
coat	mourn	loath	most	poul try
coarse	coach	source	toast	hoa ry
hoarse	pour	snow	bowl	bow sprit
hoax	foam	goal	soul	coul ter

103. WORDS RELATING TO HEAT AND COLD.

fire	sul′ try	tep′ id	frost′ i ness	frig′ id
blaze	glow ing	fer vent	i ci ness	arc tic
warmth	scald ing	blaz ing	ice berg	freez ing
fever	broil ing	red-hot	hail stone	chil ly
hec tic	fi e ry	ig ne ous	i ci cle	ice-bound

104. WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Words relating to cleanness, and the reverse.

cleanse.	*wipe.*	*dirt.*	*dregs.*	*slime.*	*soiled.*
scrub.	*sponge.*	*filth.*	*dross.*	*slush.*	*unclean.*
brush.	*swab.*	*slops.*	*scum.*	*offal.*	*dirty.*
sweep.	*lave.*	*soot.*	*lees.*	*sewer.*	*filthy.*
scour.	*bathe.*	*smoke.*	*grounds.*	*ditch.*	*slovenly.*

105. MONTHLY ORAL REVIEW.

oys′ ter	scythe	pit′ ied	I tal′ ians
hood′ wink	rhyme	mar′ ried	Jap′ a nese
fish′ hook	ty′ phus	ral′ lied	Span′ ish
tooth′ ache	crys′ tal	stud′ ied	Brit′ ain
room′ ful	syn′ tax	frig′ id	Ci′ ce ro
whoop′ ing	cym′ bal	froz′ en	Schil′ ler
bam boo′	butch er	i′ ci cle	Hum′ boldt
ta boo′	lynch	red-hot	Shake′ speare
co coon′	sylph	scald′ ing	Cæ′ sar
joked	drowse	ca′ lyx	C. O. D.
dodged	tough′ en	Tues′ day	N. B.
swim′ mer	sou chong′	beau′ ty	8vo.

Sixth Month.

106. ORAL SPELLING.

Ly was originally *like*, and means *in a manner*; *ness* means *state of being*. *Ly* added to an adjective forms an adverb; *ness* added to an adjective forms a noun, and means *state of being*.

Adj.	Adv.	Noun.	Adj.	Adv.	Noun.
calm	calmly	calmness	large	largely	largeness
coarse	coarsely	coarseness	mean	meanly	meanness
fine	finely	fineness	near	nearly	nearness
fair	fairly	fairness	neat	neatly	neatness
grim	grimly	grimness	shrewd	shrewdly	shrewdness

107. LESSON IN ETYMOLOGY.

Ly or *y* added to a noun makes an adjective; *ness* added to the adjective forms another noun; *y* is changed to *i*. Define these words orally.

Noun.	Adj.	Noun.	Noun.	Adj.	Noun.
god	godly	godliness	fleece	fleecy	fleeciness
ghost	ghostly	ghostliness	flesh	fleshy	fleshiness
beast	beastly	beastliness	juice	juicy	juiciness
world	worldly	worldliness	might	mighty	mightiness
home	homely	homeliness	fuss	fussy	fussiness

108. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words in which **a** in unaccented syllables has the obscure sound of **a** in *palm*, or **u** in *urge*. In some words **a** has nearly the sound of short **ŭ** in *nut*.

com′ ma	so′ da	men′ tal	in′ stant	tur′ ban
chi na	so fa	den tal	at las	cap stan
e ra	pol ka	dis tance	cut lass	ten ant
ex tra	vil la	pit tance	tres pass	sub stance
stan za	Cu ba	bal ance	ras cal	va grant

109. ORAL SPELLING.

Words in which unaccented **a** has the sound of **ĕ** in *end*.

cot′ tage	pref′ ace	ag′ ate	rum′ mage
car riage	sol ace	sau sage	til lage
mes sage	ter race	bag gage	vin tage
im age	pal ate	cour age	u sage
cli mate	pi rate	pack age	or ange

110. ETYMOLOGY AND DEFINING.

Define the adverbs and nouns orally.

Adj.	Adv.	Noun.	Er = more.
clumsy	clumsily	clumsiness	clumsier
crazy	crazily	craziness	crazier
dainty	daintily	daintiness	daintier
flimsy	flimsily	flimsiness	flimsier
gaudy	gaudily	gaudiness	gaudier
giddy	giddily	giddiness	giddier
happy	happily	happiness	happier
lazy	lazily	laziness	lazier
dirty	dirtily	dirtiness	dirtier
pretty	prettily	prettiness	prettier
dizzy	dizzily	dizziness	dizzier
busy	busily	business	busier
haughty	haughtily	haughtiness	haughtier
greedy	greedily	greediness	greedier

111. PRONUNCIATION AND ORAL SPELLING.

Words in which unaccented **a** before **r** has the sound of **e** in *her*.

on′ ward	gram′ mar	mus′ tard	sea′ ward
in ward	pil lar	or chard	wind ward
stew ard	del lar	wiz ard	north ward
up ward	slug gard	cow ard	stal wart
lag gard	haz ard	schol ar	po lar

112. ORAL SPELLING.

Sound of **e** in *her*. The following words are frequently spelled in two ways. The spelling given in the first column is generally called Websterian, from being used in Webster's Dictionary.

center,	or	cen′ tre.	miter,	or	mi′ tre.
fiber,	or	fi bre.	meter,	or	me tre.
luster,	or	lus tre.	ocher,	or	o chre.
meager,	or	mea gre.	somber,	or	som bre.
scepter,	or	scep tre.	theater,	or	the a tre.

113. NAMES OF CITIES. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Buffalo, N. Y.	*Detroit, Mich.*	*Richmond, Va.*
Newark, N. J.	*Milwaukee, Wis.*	*New Haven, Conn.*
Louisville, Ky.	*Providence, R. I.*	*Charleston, S. C.*
Cleveland, O.	*Rochester, N. Y.*	*Syracuse, N. Y.*
Pittsburg, Pa.	*Alleghany, Pa.*	*Worcester, Mass.*

114. NAMES OF PERSONS. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Men.		Women.	
Ferdinand.	*Samuel.*	*Amelia.*	*Mabel.*
Frederick.	*Stephen.*	*Edith.*	*Matilda.*
Jacob.	*Sylvester.*	*Eliza.*	*Nora.*
Nicholas.	*Theodore.*	*Frances.*	*Olivia.*
Rufus.	*Timothy.*	*Hannah.*	*Rose.*

115. DERIVATIVE WORDS.—WRITTEN SPELLING.

The suffix *en* means *to make*. Added to an adjective, a verb is formed. The suffix *er* added to an adjective means *more*. The final *e* is dropped when *en* and *er* are added. Define the derivatives orally, after they are written.

Adj.	Adj.	Verb.	Adj.	Adj.	Verb.
flat,	*flatter,*	*flatten.*	*wide,*	*wider,*	*widen.*
glad,	*gladder,*	*gladden.*	*short,*	*shorter,*	*shorten.*
loose,	*looser,*	*loosen.*	*white,*	*whiter,*	*whiten.*
ripe,	*riper,*	*ripen.*	*sweet,*	*sweeter,*	*sweeten.*
mad,	*madder,*	*madden.*	*rough,*	*rougher,*	*roughen.*

116. LESSON IN WORD-FORMING.

Form derivatives from the following primitives by adding *en* and *er*, and define the words that you form.

fat	bright	black	tight	deaf
hard	weak	tough	quick	cheap
soft	sharp	dead	fresh	sad
stiff	fast	damp	thick	sick
dark	deep	chaste	less	light

117. ORAL SPELLING.

Words in which **o** before **r** in the final syllable, not accented, sounds like **e** in *her*.

act′ or	hor′ ror	mir′ ror	ed′ it or
ar bor	la bor	col or	spec ta′ tor
clam or	may or	ter ror	cre a tor
er ror	mi nor	hon or	mon′ i tor
fla vor	tu tor	sail or	or a tor

118. ABBREVIATIONS.

Ditto (the same),	*Do.*	*Balance,*	*Bal.*
Latitude,	*Lat.*	*Brothers,*	*Bros.*
Longitude,	*Lon.*	*Current (this month),*	*Cur.*
Psalm,	*Ps.*	*Hundred Weight,*	*Cwt.*
Article,	*Art.*	*Last month,*	*Ult.*

119. ORAL SPELLING.

Words in which the unaccented syllable has the sound of short **u** in *up*.

at′ om	cit′ ron	bru′ tal	ten′ ant
fel on	com mon	med al	pen nant
gal lon	de mon	met al	in stant
tal on	blos som	pet al	dis tant
wag on	mel on	pen ance	pit tance

120. ARTICLES OF COMMERCE. — WRITTEN SPELLING.

cotton.	*diamonds.*	*mahogany.*	*cochineal.*
cocoa.	*ebony.*	*platina.*	*molasses.*
copper.	*indigo.*	*quinine.*	*gutta-percha.*
camphor.	*ivory.*	*bananas.*	*india-rubber.*
potash.	*nutmegs.*	*cinnamon.*	*machinery.*

121. HARD PRONUNCIATION.

The suffix *ure* after *d*, *l*, and *s* has the sound of *your* a little shortened. Verdure is pronounced *verd′ your*. Some speakers prefer to pronounce it nearly like *ver′ jer*, *pict′ yer*.

verd′ ure	fixt′ ure	seiz′ ure	vent′ ure
creat ure	fut ure	pict ure	rapt ure
fail ure	gest ure	script ure	moist ure
cult ure	lect ure	struct ure	nat ure
fig ure	mixt ure	leis ure	fis sure

122. HARD TO PRONOUNCE CORRECTLY.

In the following words, **u** has the sound of *you*; thus, *value* is pronounced *val′ you*.

vol′ ume	vir′ tue	sched′ ule	ed u ca′ tion
del uge	trib une	is sue	ref u ta tion
fort une	trib ute	nod ule	in′ sti tute
ref uge	ref uge	ar gue	ri dic′ u lous
stat ute	val ue	stat ue	trib′ u ta ry

123. QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR A SPELLING-MATCH.

coarse′ ness	mel′ on	se duce′	cab′ bages
ghost′ liness	gal′ lon	pro fuse′	aspar′ agus
jui′ ciness	fel′ on	ty′ phoid	dun′ geon
rum′ mage	scuf′ fle	bug′ gy	al′ batross
pack′ age	twin′ kle	gus′ to	col′ onel
car′ riage	sul′ ky	scru′ ple	lieuten′ ant
flip′ pant	bee′ tle	bul′ let	attor′ ney
tres′ pass	tad′ pole	spoon′ ful	med′ icine
pit′ tance	wee′ vil	spoon′ y	man′ uscript
la′ ziness	leis′ ure	jok′ ing	fus′ siness
pret′ tily	seiz′ ure	dye′ ing	sul′ triness
diz′ ziness	sher′ iff	gym′ nast	mahog′ any
flim′ sier	ras′ cal	gyp′ sum	bana′ nas
mea′ ger	slaugh′ ter	rough′ en	di′ amonds
scep′ ter	nor′ mal	loi′ ter	gutta-per′ cha
loos′ en	bruis′ er	joy′ ous	co′ chineal
mad′ den	ton′ nage	toi′ let	qui′ nine
chast′ en	bab oon′	hur′ ried	cin′ namon
rid′ dance	rac coon′	arc′ tic	machin′ ery
blos′ som	rein′ deer	ice′ bound	molas′ ses
rue′ ful	pur′ chase	strych′ nine	flat′ ten
crew′ el	swal′ low	symp′ tom	bal′ ance
un′ ion	missed	oys′ ter	ed′ itor
glue′ y	gos′ sip	blaz′ ing	crea′ tor
rag′ ged	tip′ pet	clum′ siness	or′ ator
blub′ ber	hy′ men	gram′ mar	hand′ some
fur′ nace	sky′ ward	sweet′ en	streak′ ed
Virgin′ ia	La Pla′ ta	viz.	R. R.
Tennessee′	Niag′ ara	ult.	Pres.
Colora′ do	Milwau′ kee	prox.	M. D.
Mississip′ pi	Allegha′ ny	do.	LL. D.
Rio Gran′ de	Worces′ ter	A. D.	D. D.

Seventh Month.

124. ORAL SPELLING.

Words in which **a** in unaccented syllables is sounded nearly like short **u** in *but*.

an′ nals	na′ sal	so′ cial	mad′ am
bri dal	ri val	bal ance	or gan
dis mal	scan dal	dis tant	hus band
le gal	ver nal	in stant	pet al
med al	ther mal	con stant	met al

125. ORAL SPELLING.

Words in which **e** in unaccented syllables has the short sound in *met*.

chan′ nel	mod′ el	chil′ dren	learn′ ed
flan nel	rev el	sud den	na ked
ker nel	satch el	dog ged	rug ged
la bel	trav el	dot ted	ha tred
nov el	ves sel	hun dred	par cel

126. A GRAMMAR LESSON. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Principal parts of irregular verbs.

Pres.	Past.	Per. Part.	Pres.	Past.	Per. Part.
do,	*did,*	*done.*	*say,*	*said,*	*said.*
eat,	*ate,*	*eaten.*	*lie,*	*lay,*	*lain.*
go,	*went,*	*gone.*	*lay,*	*laid,*	*laid.*
ride,	*rode,*	*ridden.*	*bite,*	*bit,*	*bitten.*
am,	*was,*	*been.*	*burst,*	*burst,*	*burst.*
get,	*got,*	*gotten.*	*buy,*	*bought,*	*bought.*
choose,	*chose,*	*chosen.*	*catch,*	*caught,*	*caught.*
drink,	*drank,*	*drank.*	*strike,*	*struck,*	*struck.*
hear,	*heard,*	*heard.*	*fight,*	*fought,*	*fought.*
sleep,	*slept,*	*slept.*	*bring,*	*brought,*	*brought.*
swim,	*swam,*	*swam.*	*spit,*	*spit,*	*spit.*
swear,	*swore,*	*sworn.*	*teach,*	*taught,*	*taught.*
tear,	*tore,*	*torn.*	*think,*	*thought,*	*thought.*

127. ANOTHER GRAMMAR LESSON.

In the ancient or solemn style, the second person singular of verbs ends with the suffix *est*, and the third person with *eth*. The second person singular of regular verbs in the past tense ends with *edst*, and the other persons end in *ed* as a separate syllable. This form of the verb is used principally in the Bible and in prayer.

Pres. tense, 2d pers.	Pres. tense, 3d pers.	Past tense, 2d pers.
thou pray′ est	he pray′ eth	thou pray′ edst
thou lov est	he lov eth	thou lov edst
thou hat est	he hat eth	thou hat edst
thou reign est	he reign eth	thou reign edst
thou rul est	he rul eth	thou rul edst
thou mourn est	he mourn eth	thou mourn edst
thou liv est	he liv eth	thou liv edst
thou burn est	he burn eth	thou burn edst
thou bless est	he bless eth	thou bless edst
thou hear est	he hear eth	thou hear edst

128. LESSON IN DERIVATION.

How verbs are formed out of nouns.

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
gold	gild	shelf	shelve	ac′ cent	ac cent′
blood	bleed	cloth	clothe	con′ flict	con flict′
food	feed	bath	bathe	con′ trast	con trast′
half	halve	grass	graze	im′ port	im port′
bulk	bulge	glass	glaze	sub′ ject	sub ject′

129. COLLOQUIAL WORDS.

chores	fid′ get	chit′-chat	both′ er
scrimp	fus sy	tat tle	home sick
splurge	coax ing	gam mon	hub bub
hoax	tip-top	teas ing	puck er
nudge	tus sle	hus sy	pes ter

130. ORAL SPELLING.

Words in which a in the first syllable unaccented has nearly the short sound. It is neither the long sound of ā nor the short sound, but a softened sound between the two. Be careful not to say *ā tone* for *ă tone*.

ad mit′	al lot′	a way′	ca noe′	as sail′
a bove	a las	a sleep	ca reer	a skew
a bout	a like	a dopt	ga zette	a bound
a bode	a maze	a cute	ma chine	a dieu
a breast	a muse	a byss	rap′ ine	a new
a dorn	a mid	a mend	ra vine′	a round
a dult	ap pend	ca det	ca reen	a skance
a drift	a part	ca nal	sa lute	a foot
a far	a right	ca ress	a back	a fresh
a float	a rise	ca tarrh	a baft	a head
a gree	a vow	ca jole	a rouse	a light
a bed	a wake	ca nard	a slant	a live

131. RELATING TO DIMENSION.

size	big	stout	im mense′
bulk	great	plump	e nor′ mous
mass	large	port′ ly	co los sal
vol′ ume	huge	boun cing	gi gan tic
large ness	am′ ple	chub by	stu pen dous
vast ness	mas sive	stal wart	un bound ed

132. RELATING TO LITTLENESS.—WRITTEN EXERCISE

small.	*mite.*	*ace.*	*mote.*	*granule.*
little.	*atom.*	*jot.*	*bit.*	*globule.*
tiny.	*speck.*	*whit.*	*gnat.*	*molecule.*
petty.	*insect.*	*drop.*	*seed.*	*driblet.*
puny.	*minnow.*	*tittle.*	*grain.*	*monad.*
meager.	*pygmy.*	*iota.*	*scrap.*	*minim.*

133. ORAL SPELLING.

In the unaccented prefix *con* and its modifications, o has the sound as in *not*. Avoid the short sound of ŭ.

col lect′	com plete′	con ceit′	con sent′
com mand	com ply	con cur	con sign
com mence	com pose	con demn	con tain
com mit	con ceal	con dense	con tent
com pare	con cede	con nect	con trol

134. PRONUNCIATION.

Words in which the vowel in the unaccented syllable is silent. These words are pronounced in one syllable. The suffix *en* generally has the e silent; as, *tak'n*.

tak′ en	sev′ en	shov′ el	ba′ sin
wak en	glad den	shriv el	rai sin
shak en	heav en	wea sel	cous in
wov en	gar den	reck on	doz en
bright en	ov en	trea son	gold en

135. AIR AND WATER.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Water in Motion.		Air in Motion.	
ocean.	*freshet.*	*wind.*	*whirlwind.*
river.	*billows.*	*breeze.*	*cyclone.*
cascade.	*breakers.*	*squall.*	*tornado.*
cataract.	*surges.*	*storm.*	*typhoon.*
shower.	*whirlpool.*	*gale.*	*simoom.*
fountain.	*gulf-stream.*	*blast.*	*monsoon*

136. HOW VERBS ARE MADE FROM OTHER VERBS.

spit	sputter	drip	dribble	wade	waddle
pat	patter	gripe	grapple	wring	wrench
gird	girdle	daze	dazzle	drink	drench
set	settle	beat	batter	roll	reel
dab	dabble	gleam	glimmer	sniff	snuff

137. ORAL SPELLING.

Be careful not to give the short sound of Ĭ instead of the short sound of ĕ. The suffix *ness* means *state of being; less* means *without.* Define each word as you spell.

ill′ ness	blame′ less	aim′ less	close′ ness
lean ness	peer less	art less	coarse ness
mean ness	sense less	rude ness	stain less
sad ness	taste less	cause less	hope less
full ness	soul less	home less	sweet ness

138. EASY GRAMMAR LESSON. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Nouns ending in *o* after a consonant, that form their plurals by adding *es.*

cargo,	*cargoes.*	*potato,*	*potatoes.*
echo,	*echoes.*	*mulatto,*	*mulattoes.*
hero,	*heroes.*	*tomato,*	*tomatoes.*
motto,	*mottoes.*	*mosquito,*	*mosquitoes.*
negro,	*negroes.*	*buffalo,*	*buffaloes.*

139. ARTICLES OF COMMERCE. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

almonds.	*sassafras.*	*leather.*	*opium.*
anchovies.	*sulphur.*	*vanilla.*	*champagne.*
buckwheat.	*tapioca.*	*feathers.*	*locomotives.*
gum-arabic.	*petroleum.*	*porcelain.*	*calico.*
saltpetre.	*sarsaparilla.*	*steam-engines.*	*cochineal.*

140. WRITTEN EXERCISE IN GIVEN NAMES.

The right-hand column has the abbreviated name, or diminutive.

Masculine.		Feminine.	
Michael,	or *Mike.*	*Charlotte,*	or *Lottie.*
Nathaniel,	or *Nat.*	*Eleanor,*	or *Nell,* or *Nora.*
Solomon,	or *Sol.*	*Arabella,*	or *Bella,* or *Belle.*
Abraham,	or *Abe.*	*Elizabeth,*	or *Bettie.*
Isaac,	or *Ike.*	*Josephine,*	or *Josie.*

141. WORDS RELATING TO QUANTITY.

lump	whole	piece	limb	por′ tion
heap	to′ tal	scrap	scale	sec tion
bulk	bod y	whit	bit	frac tion
mass	sta ple	crumb	slice	splin ter
sum	u ni ty	twig	slip	sliv er
gross	a mount	sprig	splint	shav ing

142. WORDS RELATING TO LAND.—ORAL EXERCISE.

earth	cape	wastes	lla′ nos	del′ ta
ground	crag	plains	moor land	isl and
beach	rock	downs	mead ow	o a sis
strand	peak	steppes	heath er	isth mus
coast	soil	pam′ pas	pas ture	moun tain
shore	isle	prai ries	wood land	con ti nent

143. GEOGRAPHICAL SPELLING.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Wisconsin,	*Wis.*	*West Virginia,*	*W. Va.*
North Carolina,	*N. C.*	*Vermont,*	*Vt.*
Alabama,	*Ala.*	*Kansas,*	*Kan.*
New Jersey,	*N. J.*	*Rhode Island,*	*R. I.*
Texas,	*Tex.*	*New Hampshire,*	*N. H.*
Mississippi,	*Miss.*	*Arkansas,*	*Ark.*
Louisiana,	*La.*	*Nebraska,*	*Neb.*
Maine,	*Me.*	*Oregon,*	*Or.*
South Carolina,	*S. C.*	*Florida,*	*Fla.*
Maryland,	*Md.*	*Delaware,*	*Del.*
California,	*Cal.*	*Nevada,*	*Nev.*
Connecticut,	*Conn.*	*Missouri,*	*Mo.*

144. MONTHLY REVIEW.

satch′ el	full′ ness	coax′ ing	bought
scoun′ drel	soul′ less	fid′ get	caught
mourn′ eth	coarse′ ness	both′ er	taught
pray′ est	sense′ less	tus′ sle	fought
cleans′ est	mot′ toes	co los′ sal	thought
ca tarrh′	car′ goes	e nor′ mous	halve
ba zaar′	bris′ tles	gi gan′ tic	graze
a skance′	leath′ er	tor na′ do	thieve
ga zette′	med′ al	ty phoon′	scrap
im mense′	pas′ ture	hur′ ri cane	squall
con ceit′	isth′ mus	mu lat′ toes	gnash
con dense′	heath′ er	mos qui′ toes	switch
con sign′	prai′ ries	lo co mo′ tives	plaid

Eighth Month.

145. WRITTEN EXERCISE IN DERIVATION.

Words having **i** before **e**: **ie** = ē. Write out in full on slates or paper the derivatives formed by adding the given suffixes.

Verb.	Part.	P. P.	Verb.	Part.	P. P.	Noun.
grieve	*-ing*	*-ed.*	*relieve*	*-ing*	*-ed,*	*relief.*
shriek	*-ing*	*-ed.*	*retrieve*	*-ing*	*-ed,*	*retrieval.*
piece	*-ing*	*-ed.*	*reprieve*	*-ing*	*-ed,*	*reprieve.*
view	*-ing*	*-ed.*	*believe*	*-ing*	*-ed,*	*belief.*
pierce	*-ing*	*-ed.*	*review*	*-ing*	*-ed,*	*review.*

146. ORAL SPELLING.

Words having **i** before **e**: **ie** = ē.

chief	niece	fierce	priest′ ly	piece′-work
field	fiend	lien	priest ess	piece meal
wield	siege	tierce	chief tain	view less
lief	tier	priest	bre vier′	priest hood
liege	bier	pier	griev′ ous	brief less

147. ORAL SPELLING.

Words having silent w before r. Try to use each of these words correctly in a sentence.

wrap	wreath	wrong	wring	writ
wrath	wrench	wreak	wran′ gle	wry
wreck	wrist	wrin′ kle	wrest	wretch′ ed
wretch	writhe	wrist band	wres′ tle	wrin kly
wren	write	wrist let	wrath ful	wrong fully

148. WRITTEN SPELLING.

Words having e before i : ei = ē.

Verb.	Part.	Noun.	
seize,	*seizing,*	*seizure.*	*either.*
receive,	*receiving,*	*reception.*	*neither.*
deceive,	*deceiving,*	*deception.*	*deceit.*
perceive,	*perceiving,*	*perception.*	*perceived.*
receipt,	*receipting,*	*receipt.*	*receipted.*

149. ARTICLES IN A HARDWARE STORE.

A lesson for boys.

awls	knobs	gau′ ges	wrench′ es
bits	planes	bev els	riv ets
butts	screws	chis els	plumb-lines
nails	scythes	fau cets	hand-saws
scales	spades	trow els	com passes

150. MOUNTAIN RANGES. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Rocky.	*Alleghany.*	*Sierra Nevada.*
Andes.	*Pyrenees.*	*Sierra Madre.*
Alps.	*Apennines.*	*Himalaya.*
Altai.	*Balkan.*	*Caucasus.*
Atlas.	*Cordilleras.*	*Kuen-lun.*

151. WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Words having silent b.

climb,	*climbing,*	*climbed.*	*bomb-shell.*
comb,	*combing,*	*combed.*	*tombstone.*
thumb,	*thumbing,*	*thumbed.*	*dumbness.*
benumb,	*benumbing,*	*benumbed.*	*numbness.*
debt,	*debtor,*	*indebted.*	*plumb-line.*

152. PROPER NOUNS.—ORAL EXERCISE.

Aa′ ron	Her′ bert	A′ da	Co′ ra	Em′ ily
Cal vin	Jes se	Ann	E va	Em ma
Den nis	No ah	An′ na	Eve	Flo ra
Ed mund	Ro land	An nie	Faith	I re′ ne
Eli sha	Si las	Anne	Hope	Maud

153. A LESSON FOR BOYS.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Terms used by Carpenters and Masons.

gauge.	*bevel.*	*sleepers.*	*clapboards.*
gouge.	*chamfer.*	*studding.*	*hearthstones.*
joist.	*dovetail.*	*cornice.*	*fore-plane.*
laths.	*mortise.*	*gable.*	*skylight.*
shingles.	*mantel.*	*panel.*	*ridge-pole.*
stucco.	*scantling.*	*gavel.*	*door-sills.*

154. A TOUGH ENOUGH LESSON.

Ph and gh = the sound of f.

phrase	cough	neph′ ew	sul′ phur
phiz	trough	pamph let	tri umph
sphere	rough	proph et	ser aph
phlegm	laugh	cam phor	graph ic
sphinx	ci′ pher	cam phene′	tel e graph
nymph	phys ic	mor phine	au to graph

155. WORDS OFTEN MISSPELT.

Words having silent **g**, **k**, and **gh**.

gnaw	knell	fight	though
gnawed	knack	might	dough
gnarl	knead	flight	weight
gnarled	knee	blight	bough
gnash	knout	fright	slough
gnat	sigh	wight	drought
gneiss	nigh	eight	through
know	high	fraught	freight
knave	thigh	aught	straight
knoll	sight	ought	knuck' le
knob	bight	naught	naugh ty
knit	height	sought	knowl edge
knight	light	taught	neigh bor
knife	tight	bought	thor ough
kneel	right	thought	daugh ter
knot	bright	wrought	spright ly
knock	dight	nought	slaugh ter
knew	gnome	brought	haugh ty

156. WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Words having silent letters. In the first three columns, the words have **l** silent; in the fourth column, silent **n** final; in the fifth, silent **ue** final.

half.	*calk.*	*psalms.*	*hymn.*	*brogue.*
calf.	*alms.*	*qualms.*	*kiln.*	*league.*
walk.	*calms.*	*folks.*	*limn.*	*plague.*
chalk.	*balms.*	*could.*	*damn.*	*rogue.*
talk.	*palms.*	*would.*	*solemn.*	*vague.*
stalk.	*falcon.*	*calves.*	*column.*	*mosque.*
balk.	*halves.*	*should.*	*condemn.*	*tongue.*

157. WORDS HARD TO PRONOUNCE.—ORAL EXERCISE.

Words having wh with the full aspirate sound.

wharf	whit	whee′ dle	wharf′ age
what	whiff	wher ry	where a bouts
whack	whine	whirl ing	where fore
when	whim	whir ring	when ev er
where	whip	whirl pool	wher ev·er
wheel	whisk	whip stock	where with
whew	whiz	whip lash	where by
whist	why	whirl wind	where in
wheeze	which	whirl i gig	white wash
whelp	whit′ tle	whip ster	whet stone
whence	whis tle	whin ny	whim si cal
wheat	whif fle	whin ing	whif fet
while	whim per	whis ker	whip ping
white	whis ky	wheth er	what ev er

158. TERMS RELATING TO LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

sun	day′ light	night	moon′ less
day	sun light	dusk	beam less
blaze	sun shine	gloom	ray less
glare	moon light	shade	dark some
flare	moon shine	dawn	som ber
glow	star light	haze	mur ky
sun′ ny	noon tide	dim	dus ky
bril liant	noon day	dull	tur bid
flash ing	light ning	faint	fog gy
daz zling	lus ter	mist′ y	styg′ i an
bur nished	bright ness	cloud y	Egyp′ tian
lu mi nous	ra di ance	lu rid	mid night
spar kling	glim mer	sun less	neb u lous
twin kling	glit ter	star less	ob scure′

159. ORTHOGRAPHY AND ETYMOLOGY.

The final **e** is generally dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel. In some cases it is dropped before a suffix beginning with a consonant, as *ful*, *ly*, and *ment*.

wide	wid' en	sale	sal' a ble
lodge	lodged	blame	blam a ble
lose	los er	gape	gap ing
brute	brut ish	rate	rat a ble
dye	dy er	move	mov a ble
loose	loos er	cure	cur a ble
due	du ly	sue	sued
true	tru ly	love	lov a ble
whole	whol ly	white	whit ish
awe	aw ful	nurse	nurs ling
woe	wo ful	ar gue	ar gu ment

160. NAMES OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

Daniel Webster,	*Orator and Statesman.*
Henry Clay,	*Orator and Statesman.*
John C. Calhoun,	*Orator and Statesman.*
Thomas Jefferson,	*President and Statesman.*
Andrew Jackson,	*President and General.*
Abraham Lincoln,	*President and Statesman.*
William Cullen Bryant,	*Poet and Editor.*
Henry W. Longfellow,	*Poet.*
John G. Whittier,	*Poet.*
William H. Prescott,	*Historian.*
Ralph Waldo Emerson,	*Essayist.*
Samuel F. B. Morse,	*Inventor.*
Robert Fulton,	*Inventor.*
Eli Whitney,	*Inventor.*
Horace Greeley,	*Editor.*
William H. Seward,	*Statesman.*

161. QUARTERLY REVIEW.

griev′ ing
piec′ ing
re trieve′
be lieve′
re view′
pierc′ ing
shield′ ed
priest′ hood
griev′ ous
piece′ meal
fierce′ ness
friend′ ship
a chieve′
wretch′ ed
wres′ tle
wrin′ kle
wrig′ gle
de ceive′
per ceive′
re ceipt′
lu′ mi nous
light′ ning
twink′ ling
neb′ u lous
ra′ di ance
sal′ a ble
blam′ a ble
mov′ a ble
cur′ a ble
lov′ a ble
judg′ ment
lodg′ ment

seiz′ ure
con ceit′
Gan′ ges
climb′ ing
dumb′ ness
numb′ ness
tomb′ stone
lamb′ skin
sky′ light
clap′ boards
ridge′ pole
stud′ ding
shin′ gles
neph′ ew
pam′ phlet
or′ phan
cam phene′
graph′ ic
ser′ aph
phy′ sic
whis′ tling
bus′ tling
jos′ tling
jog′ gling
loos′ er
brut′ ish
mor′ tise
cor′ nice
graph′ ic
mot′ toes
leath′ er
gulf′-stream

knowl′ edge
knuck′ le
naugh′ ty
daugh′ ter
thor′ ough
spright′ ly
brooch′ es
sap′ phires
ear′ rings
cor′ al
ru′ bies
con demn′
col′ umn
sol′ emn
wea′ sel
whip′ stock
wharf′ age
where′ fore
whim′ per
whis′ ker
dog′ ged
rag′ ged
got′ ten
rid′ den
bless′ eth
pray′ eth
lov′ edst
mourn′ edst
a dieu′
a skew′
a byss′
glob′ ule

siege
niece
sieve
brief
view
seize
knobs
scythes
screws
thumbs
debt
comb
gauge
gouge
phiz
sphere
nymph
gnaw
knack
wrought
field
lief
whiz
wheeze
whelp
whack
caught
bought
heard
ace
gape
loose

Ninth Month.

162. ORAL SPELLING.

Words having silent t. *Often* is pronounced, not *of-ten*, but *off'n*.

oft' en	chris' ten	wres' tle	cas' tle	mort' gage
soft en	list en	tres tle	Christ mas	chest nut
fast en	bus tle	nes tle	isth mus	hos tler
has ten	whis tle	hus tle	apos tle	bou quet'
chas ten	this tle	jos tle	epis tle	de' pot

163. WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Words with tch.

itch.	*ditch.*	*hatch.*	*clutch.*	*watchcase.*
witch.	*pitch.*	*latch.*	*Dutch.*	*satchel.*
switch.	*stitch.*	*match.*	*crotch.*	*stretcher.*
flitch.	*batch.*	*thatch.*	*crotchet.*	*pitcher.*
twitch.	*patch.*	*wretch.*	*hatchet.*	*pitchfork.*

164. FEMININE NAMES. — ORAL EXERCISE.

Adeline	Gertrude	Matilda	Louisa
Beatrice	Henrietta	Olivia	Victoria
Constance	Isabella	Phœbe	Viola
Emeline	Janet	Rachel	Virginia
Eveline	Lydia	Stella	Veronica

165. STEAMSHIP ADVERTISEMENT. — WRITTEN.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Line. To California, Japan, and China, and to Kingston (Jamaica), Aspinwall, Panama, the Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru, and Chili, on the 15th and 30th of each month (or the day previous when these days fall on Sunday). Tickets, with staterooms, for steamer China, from San Francisco, May 1, for Japan and China, also issued.

166. ORAL SPELLING.

Words in which g before e, i, and y has the soft sound, like j. Except before these vowels, it has the hard sound as in *got*.

gin	gib′ bet	ge′ nus	gyp′ sum	gi gan′ tic
gist	gen der	gen try	gym nast	gil′ly flower
gibe	gen ius	gin ger	gib let	ge om′ e try
gem	gen tle	rig id	gen tian	ge og ra phy
gill	gi ant	gyp sy	ges ture	ge ol o gy

167. WRITTEN EXERCISE IN VERBS.

Verbs which do not have an additional syllable when *ed* is added. Remember that final consonants after a single vowel are doubled, and final *e* is dropped.

Verb.	Past Tense.	Verb.	Past Tense.	Verb.	Past Tense.
throb,	*throbbed.*	*bar,*	*barred.*	*rain,*	*rained.*
earn,	*earned.*	*cry,*	*cried.*	*seize,*	*seized.*
pray,	*prayed.*	*dye,*	*dyed.*	*tease,*	*teased.*
play,	*played.*	*lay,*	*laid.*	*try,*	*tried.*
neigh,	*neighed.*	*pay,*	*paid.*	*sigh,*	*sighed.*

168. ORAL EXERCISE.

Words in which g before i and e has the hard sound as in *give*.

get	gid′ dy	giv′ en	girl′ ish	girl′ hood
gift	gib bous	gear ing	gir dle	head-gear
gig	ging ham	get ting	giv ing	gir der
gilt	gim let	gew gaw	gey ser	gift-horse
gills	giz zard	geld ing	au ger	gig gling

169. ARTICLES IN A STORE. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

coffee.	*allspice.*	*broadcloth.*	*saleratus.*
cigars.	*whip-stocks.*	*alcohol.*	*axe-handles.*
codfish.	*candy.*	*chocolate.*	*hoe-handles.*
benzine.	*walnuts.*	*calico.*	*scythe-snaths.*
camphene.	*raisins.*	*crockery.*	*saltpeter.*

170. WRITTEN EXERCISE IN THE PAST TENSE.

The suffix *ed* means *did*. When it is added to some regular verbs, the *e* is silent and the *d* is sounded like *t*. *Arch-ed* is pronounced *archt*. Spell, pronounce, and define the past tense of the following verbs. Model: "*asked, did ask.*"

ask.	*dip.*	*nip.*	*pack.*	*switch.*	*thrash.*
balk.	*dress.*	*ditch.*	*preach.*	*snatch.*	*vex.*
blush.	*dock.*	*help.*	*place.*	*sketch.*	*walk.*
blink.	*fetch.*	*hack.*	*pass.*	*slake.*	*waltz.*
brush.	*flap.*	*hatch.*	*parse.*	*screech.*	*wince.*
bleach.	*fleece.*	*joke.*	*patch.*	*shriek.*	*wreak.*
black.	*froth.*	*knock.*	*piece.*	*squeak.*	*wreck.*
bluff.	*flinch.*	*kick.*	*quake.*	*sneak.*	*whisk.*
cross.	*glance.*	*laugh.*	*rock.*	*search.*	*wax.*
cuff.	*grace.*	*lick.*	*rush.*	*thatch.*	*whip.*
cough.	*grease.*	*plash.*	*race.*	*tuck.*	*yoke.*
cease.	*gape.*	*mix.*	*reap.*	*tax.*	*wish.*
creak.	*guess.*	*mass.*	*match.*	*bounce.*	*yelp.*

171. ORAL SPELLING.

Silent **h**, and **ch** hard and soft.

h silent.		*ch* like *k*.		*ch* like *sh* (Fr.).
hour′ ly	ghost′ ly	chord	cha′ os	cham pagne′
hon est	shep herd	chasm	chem ist	che nille
hon or	rhu barb	school	Chris tian	cha rade
heir ess	ca tarrh′	cho rus	ech o	cha grin
rhymes	ex hort	cho ral	mon arch	chat eau

172. ABBREVIATIONS.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

answer,	*ans.*	*catholic,*	*cath.*
arithmetic,	*arith.*	*conjunction,*	*conj.*
assistant,	*asst.*	*definition,*	*def.*
adverb,	*adv.*	*deputy,*	*dep.*
adjective,	*adj.*	*defendant,*	*deft.*

173. ORAL SPELLING.

s = *sh.*	*s* = *z.*	*ti* = *sh.*	*ti* = *sh.*	*si* = *sh.*
sug′ ar	vis′ ion	ac′ tion	men′ tion	man′ sion
sure ly	pleas ure	men tion	mar tial	pas sion
sur er	meas ure	auc tion	pa tient	ses sion
as sure′	lei sure	cau tion	quo tient	ver sion
in sure	o sier	frac tion	ra tion	mis sion

174. ORAL SPELLING.

Nouns which have **th** soft in the singular and hard in the plural.

Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.	
bath	baths	mouth	mouths	broad cloths
lath	laths	wreath	wreaths	dish cloths
path	paths	sheath	sheaths	foot-paths
cloth	cloths	oath	oaths	foot-baths
moth	moths	truth	truths	neck cloths

175. COMMON ERRORS.

In many parts of the United States.

drown′ ded	for	drowned	en′ gĭne	for	en′ gĭne
at tack′ ted	"	at tack′ed	jan ders	"	jaun dice
dēēf	"	dĕaf	stid dy	"	stead y
fust	"	first	yal ler	"	yel low
air	"	are	bŭst	"	burst
airn	"	earn	fahm	"	farm
pŭt	"	put	crit′ ter	"	crea′ ture
unly	"	ōnly	cuss	"	curse
gownd	"	gown	lee′ tle	"	lit′ tle
git	"	get	poot y	"	pret ty
huff	"	hōōf	sar cer	"	sau cer
ile	"	oil	bile	"	boil
hen′ der	"	hin′ der	stomp	"	stamp
ketch	"	catch	thar	"	there

176. ORAL SPELLING.

Words which have d silent. After d, g is always soft, like j.

bridge	bridging	lodge	lodgings	ledge
dodge	dodger	lodge	lodgment	sedge
sledge	sledging	wedge	wedged	trudge
dredge	dredging	hedge	hedging	budge
edge	edging	ridge	hedge hog	fidget
fledge	fledgling	judge	judgment	cudgel

177. WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Words meaning *to join*, and *to separate*.

tie.	*gird.*	*yoke.*	*cut.*	*hew.*	*unfetter.*
knit.	*chain.*	*nail.*	*cleave.*	*chop.*	*unlatch.*
hitch.	*picket.*	*bolt.*	*rend.*	*slash.*	*unlock.*
lash.	*tether.*	*clasp.*	*snap.*	*shiver.*	*unscrew.*
splice.	*harness.*	*rivet.*	*break.*	*whittle.*	*unpin.*

178. WORDS DENOTING SOUNDS.—ORAL EXERCISE.

Er added to these words means *an animal that.*

bark	neigh	coo	chirrup	screech
bellow	pur	quack	twitter	roar
growl	bleat	cluck	grunt	buzz
yelp	low	chirp	bray	hum
bay	caw	gobble	croak	squeal

179. WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Given Names of Persons.

Ellis.	*Isaiah.*	*Amanda.*	*Eunice.*
Enoch.	*Milton.*	*Barbara.*	*Jean.*
Ethan.	*Simon.*	*Bridget.*	*Jessie.*
Herman.	*Lyman.*	*Esther.*	*Leonora.*
Hubert.	*Roger.*	*Eugenia.*	*Marion.*

180. WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Words pronounced nearly alike, but spelled differently.

aunt Did you say that his *aunt* sat down on an *ant*-hill
ant on the heath?

Briton A *Briton* is a native of Great *Britain*.
Britain

hire If farmers *hire* servants in summer, they have to
higher pay them *higher* wages than in winter.

metal A *metal* horse cannot be called a horse of *mettle*.
mettle

principal The *principal* of our school says that acting on
principle honest *principles* should be one of the *principal* aims of both old and young.

capital In Rome, the *capital* of Italy, there is an ancient
capitol building called the *Capitol*.

181. ORAL SPELLING.

Words having **th** as in *their*.

those	blithe	thith′ er	moth′ er	north′ ern
theirs	scythe	with er	fa ther	south ern
thine	loathe	weath er	feath er	far thing
thence	breathe	both er	leath er	fath om
that	with	oth er	neth er	with stand

182. ORAL SPELLING.

Words in which **c** sounds like **k**.

scrub	scream	scale	scant′ ling
scud	screech	scarce	scan ty
scrip	scrawl	score	scru ple
scum	scrape	scoff	scut tle
scull	scout	scratch	sculpt ure
scamp	scoop	scrap	scat ter
scan	scare	scowl	script ure

Tenth Month.

183. WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Exceptions to dropping final **e**. Words ending in *ce* or *ge* do not drop *e* when the suffix begins with *a* or *o*, because *c* and *g* have the hard sound before those vowels.

peace,	*peaceable.*	*singe,*	*singeing.*
trace,	*traceable.*	*hinge,*	*hingeing.*
change,	*changeable.*	*shoe,*	*shoeing.*
charge,	*chargeable.*	*hoe,*	*hoeing.*
service,	*serviceable.*	*toe,*	*toeing.*

184. ORAL EXERCISE.

Sounds of **c** and **s**.

brace	cease	ran' cid	cen' sus	de scent'
trace	lease	a cid	scis sors	re source
face	grease	gro cer	sen tence	en force
lace	crease	de cent	cy press	re course
grace	hearse	cres cent	cis tern	di vorce

185. TWO WAYS OF SPELLING.

ax	axe	defense	defence
plow	plough	pretense	pretence
stanch	staunch	offense	offence
hight	height	vedette	vidette
adz	adze	skillful	skilful
jail	gaol	willful	wilful
sirup	syrup	dullness	dulness
siren	syren	fullness	fulness
wagon	waggon	enrollment	enrolment
hostler	ostler	installment	instalment
cigar	segar	fulfill	fulfil
inquire	enquire	en'velope	en'velop
incase	encase	grayish	greyish
dispatch	despatch	whisky	whiskey

186. WORDS OFTEN CONFOUNDED.

Written exercise, to be dictated by the teacher.

edition
addition
In the new *edition* of that book, a large *addition* has been made to the first part of it.

adherents
adherence
His *adherents* began to forsake him after he had avowed his *adherence* to the tenets of that sect.

affect
effect
People that *affect* too much kindness seldom *effect* much in the way of favors.

aloud
allowed
The children cried *aloud*, on being told that they should not be *allowed* to enter the orchard.

assistants
assistance
The *assistants* of that merchant give him but little *assistance*.

attendance
attendants
That lady receives but poor *attendance* from all her *attendants* and retainers, as she calls them.

axe
acts
The battle-*axe* performed many great *acts* in the hands of warriors in ancient times.

carrot
caret
Carrot, a kind of root, and *caret*, a mark used for interlining, must be carefully distinguished from each other.

celery
salary
Celery is a vegetable seldom seen on the dinner-table of a person with a small *salary*.

centuries
sentries
Two *centuries* ago, more *sentries* kept guard about this castle than do so now.

colonel
kernel
The *colonel* of the regiment cut the *kernel* out of a nut, and gave it to our little boy.

187. WORDS OFTEN CONFOUNDED.

confident
confidant
I am quite *confident* that I did not divulge your secret to my most intimate *confidant*.

coward
cowherd
Such a *coward* is not even fit for a farmer's *cowherd*.

correspondence
correspondents
Your *correspondence* must occupy a great amount of time, if you write often to each of your *correspondents*.

decease Did you say the *decease* of your friend was
disease caused by a lingering *disease?*

deference *Deference* or disrespect toward superiors marks
difference out the main *difference* between polite and impolite persons.

desert You would only get your *desert*, for leaving
dessert us in that *desert* place, if we gave you no *dessert* after dinner.

dose The *dose* of medicine has made you *doze* away
doze a great part of the evening.

elude That thief tried to *elude* his pursuers, but
illude they *illuded* and seized him.

emigrate People *emigrate* from one country and *immi-*
immigrate *grate* into another.

eruption An *eruption* on the skin disfigured many of
irruption his soldiers when he made his first *irrup-tion* into the enemy's country.

188. WORDS OFTEN CONFOUNDED.

except *Except* you receive this small gift from me, I will
accept not *accept* of yours.

extent In the whole *extent* of the country there is not
extant *extant* a finer specimen of ancient writing.

fisher Did you say the *fisher* fixed the anchor of his
fissure boat in a *fissure* of a rock?

gamble Gamblers *gamble*, but goats frolic or *gambol.*
gambol

genius It required considerable *genius* to divide animals
genus into the orders of *genus* and species.

gesture Your speech and foolish *gesture* would make peo-
jester ple believe that you were a low *jester.*

imposture *Imposture* does not often remain long undetected,
impostor although the *impostor* is well skilled in the arts of deception.

ingenious Besides being very *ingenious* in mechanical con-
ingenuous trivances, he is a most amiable and *ingenuous* companion and friend.

lightning *Lightning* struck the mast of the vessel when
lightening they were engaged in *lightening* its burden.

liniment *Liniment* may heal a wound on the face, but it
lineament will not alter its *lineaments*.

189. ORAL SPELLING.

Words pronounced alike, but differing in meaning. Try to use each word in a sentence, to show the correct meaning.

fur	fir	beet	beat	ale	ail
isle	aisle	gate	gait	sole	soul
lie	lye	hare	hair	tail	tale
ore	oar	hart	heart	vail	vale
our	hour	heel	heal	vain	vein

190. ORAL SPELLING.

Words pronounced alike, but differing in meaning.

tax	tacks	pore	pour	flour	flower
too	two	rain	rein	peace	piece
tow	toe	right	write	quire	choir
one	won	rest	wrest	bough	bow
yew	ewe	ring	wring	core	corps

191. COMPOUND WORDS.—ORAL EXERCISE.

Compound words are those made up of simple words of independent origin.

on' set	fore' noon	plum'-cake	horse' hair
out law	aft er noon	wel come	moon light
yew-tree	red breast	wrist band	ware house
sun beam	blue-eyed	cast a way	cork screw
wire-gauze	fore thought	draw back	whole sale
tooth ache	mid night	hand-book	run a way

192. COMPOUND WORDS.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

highway.	*marksman.*	*sunrise.*	*close-fisted.*
midday.	*seaman.*	*greenwood.*	*rearguard.*
noontide.	*plumb-line.*	*turncoat.*	*wormwood.*
telltale.	*rain-gauge.*	*stand-point.*	*two-tongued.*
sunset.	*four-footed.*	*spitfire.*	*wedge-shaped.*
hearsay.	*moulding-board.*	*twofold.*	*safeguard.*
make-believe.	*thorough-bred.*	*short-cake.*	*two-edged.*

193. DAILY RETAIL MARKET REPORT.—WRITTEN.

Butter,	50@60.	Onions, ℔ lb.	1½@2.	Horseradish, do.	10@15.
Honey,	20@25.	Caulifl'rs, each,	10@15.	Mushrooms, do.	25@50.
Eggs, hens',	30@40.	Cabbages, do.	12@20.	Okra, ℔ lb.	48@50.
do. ducks',	35@45.	Celery, ℔ doz.	50@75.	Peppers, do.	25@35.
Lard, ℔ lb.	18@20.	Radishes, do.	20@25.	Garlic, do.	5@8.
Bacon,	18@25.	Artichokes, do.	50@1.00.	Eschalots, do.	20@25.

194. ANOTHER MARKET REPORT.—WRITTEN.

Straw'ries, ℔ lb.	8@10.	Rabbits, ℔ pair	25@40.	Anchovies, ℔ lb.	5@6.
Cran'ries ℔ gal.	75@1.00.	Hare, do.	20@30.	Tomcod, do.	15@20.
Pineapples, each,	50@75.	Squirrels, do.	10@15.	Sturgeon, do.	4@5.
Chickens, do.	50@75.	Oysters, ℔ 100,	1.25@.	Shrimps, do.	10@12.
Geese, ℔ pr.,	2.00@3.00.	Mussels, do.	25@.	Porter-h'se st'k.	20@25.
Turkey, ℔ lb.	22@25.	Smelts, ℔ lb.	10@12.	Sirloin do.	18@20.

195. A HARD LESSON.

Common Diseases.

measles	whooping-cough	neuralgia
consumption	scarlet fever	dyspepsia
bronchitis	typhus fever	rheumatism
dysentery	bilious fever	paralysis
erysipelas	chicken-pox	scarlatina
diphtheria	small-pox	pneumonia

196. TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES. (1872.)

Utah,	*U. Ter.*	*Dakota,*	*Dak. Ter.*
New Mexico,	*N. M. Ter.*	*Arizona,*	*Ar. Ter.*
Colorado,	*Col. Ter.*	*Alaska,*	*Al. Ter.*
Washington,	*Wn. Ter.*	*District of*	*D. C.*
Idaho,	*Id. Ter.*	*Columbia,*	
Wyoming,	*Wy. Ter.*	*Indian,*	*Ind. Ter.*

197. NAMES OF IMPORTANT CITIES.

Birmingham, Eng.	Marseilles, France.	Moscow, Russia.
Manchester, Eng.	Lyons, France.	Constantinople, Ty.
Sheffield, Eng.	Bordeaux, France.	Naples, Italy.
Glasgow, Scot.	Hamburg, Germ.	Rome, Italy.
Dublin, Ireland.	Bremen, Germ.	Madrid, Spain.
Edinburgh, Scot.	Breslau, Germ.	Amsterdam, Hol.

198. WRITTEN EXERCISE IN COMPOUNDS.

In the following compound words, written without a hyphen, some letters are dropped. See if you can tell of what simple words the compound words are made.

almost.	*awful.*	*fulfill.*	*already.*
always.	*careful.*	*Christmas.*	*almighty.*
also.	*cupful.*	*spoonful.*	*albeit.*
artful.	*although.*	*withal.*	*another.*

199. GEOGRAPHICAL SPELLING.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Cities in the United States.

Lowell, Mass.	*Reading, Penn.*	*Portland, Me.*
Memphis, Tenn.	*Columbus, O.*	*Wilmington, Del.*
Cambridge, Mass.	*Paterson, N. J.*	*Lawrence, Mass.*
Hartford, Conn.	*Toledo, O.*	*Indianapolis, Ind.*
Utica, N. Y.	*Dayton, O.*	*Kansas City, Mo.*
Scranton, Penn.	*Mobile, Ala.*	*Charlestown, Mass.*

200. YEARLY REVIEW LESSONS.

LESSON I.

Christ' mas	peace' able	small'-pox	wretch
chris' ten	trace' able	em balm'	asked
mort' gage	tea' kettle	sta' tioner	squeaked
chest' nut	still' ness	ben zine'	screeched
isth' mus	gaunt' lets	sar dines'	thatched
pitch' fork	mus' sels	in still'	knocked
leath' er	stur' geon	ful fill'	bluffed
head' gear	on' ions	judg' ment	swaths
ging' ham	gaw' ky	ca tarrh	splice
giz' zard	bad' ger	bu' reau	quack
cha rade'	mea' sles	good-by'	squeal
cha grin'	col' ic	gra' tis	throbbed
paral' ysis	bil' ious	ho' siery	scrubbed

LESSON II.

su' gar	aw' ful	tow' eling	scratched
broad' cloths	al' ways	ot' tomans	crease
hinge' ing	al' most	whoop' ing	shriek
ey' ing	bou quet'	Steph' en	tweak
hoe' ing	rou tine'	don' keys	twinge
singe' ing	fau' cets	cas' simeres	breadth
charge' able	cam' phene	diar rhœa'	gibe
schol' ars	sap' phire	jour' neys	siege
lath' ing	sir' loin	heif' ers	niece
dai' ly	squir' rel	pup' pies	brief
gai' ters	shep' herd	cup' board	scythes
knuck' les	wheel' wright	rasp' berries	gauge
an kles	pray' er	corn' stalk	freight

LESSON III.

re ceipt'	prai' rie	jui' ciness	sphere
seiz' ing	pic' nic	la' ziness	nymph
griev' ous	live' long	diz' ziness	knack
rai' sins	guin' ea	lieuten' ant	wrought
mar' riage	skill' ful	fuss' iness	whiz
col' lege	tor' toise	attor' ney	squeeze
knowl' edge	dai' ries	bana' nas	whack
bod' ice	ba' bies	cin' namon	snooze
wel' fare	val' leys	molas' ses	gouge
seiz' ure	wrin' kle	leop' ard	psalm
leis' ure	wretch' ed	os' trich	qualms
weav' er	piece' meal	buz' zard	halves
wee' vil	pierc' ing	pig' eon	tongue

LESSON IV.

rac coon'	pam' phlet	crook' neck	waltz
rein' deer	neph' ew	fish' hook	spruce
arc' tic	or' phan	bam boo'	squash
joy' ous	fore' head	ta boo'	piece
loi' ter	pe' ony	co coon'	square
rough' en	lark' spur	wrap' per	gape
gym' nast	lu' pine	syn' tax	croup
jok' ing	ce' dar	syr' inge	swap
spoon' ful	li' lac	ci' pher	buzz
live' long	ped' dler	tough' en	yearn
se duce'	can' dies	e nough'	hearth
pro fuse'	tur' nips	un couth'	quiz
scep' ter	lo' ser	mar' ried	hymn

Lesson V.

dye' wood	swad' dle	stud' ied	plough
tres' pass	gor' geous	frig' id	quoit
ral' lied	rou' tine	beau' ty	gnash
bow' sprit	hy' son	glad' den	slice
Tues' day	con ceit'	full' ness	joist
skat' ing	con dense'	mot' toes	brooch
scoun' drel	shriv' el	bris' tles	quaff
Louisian' a	U' tah	Pyr' enees	scourge
Alaba' ma	Geor' gia	Colora' do	yew-tree
Nebras' ka	Tex' as	Dako' ta	tough' en
Neva' da	Maine	Arizo' na	lat' itude
Califor' nia	Ohi' o	I' daho	lon' gitude

Lesson VI.

A. M.	Dr.	Dep.	N. H.
P. M.	Mr.	Obt.	N. Y.
B. C.	Cr.	Pres.	N. J.
M. C.	No.	Rep.	N. C.
M. D.	Hon.	Serv.	N. M.
D. D.	Gov.	Amt.	S. C.
A. D.	Gen.	Acct.	D. C.
R. R.	Capt.	Atty.	R. I.
P. O.	Lieut.	Mts.	O.
LL. D.	Col.	ult.	W. Va.
MS.	Ed.	inst.	Mo.
C. O. D.	Maj.	prox.	Miss.
M.	Supt.	p.	Me.

SECTION II.

SECOND YEAR'S WORK.

First Month.

1. WRITTEN EXERCISE.

affinity.	*contract.*	*confines.*	*distemper.*
consanguinity.	*colleague.*	*limits.*	*duty.*
animosity.	*partner.*	*colors.*	*obligation.*
hostility.	*cure.*	*flag.*	*like.*
agreement.	*remedy.*	*disease.*	*love.*

2. LESSON IN DISTINGUISHING WORDS.

NOTE. — In this lesson, the pairs of words given in the previous lesson are distinguished in application. Let the teacher give out the word, and the pupil define.

Affinity, relation by marriage.
Consanguinity, relation by blood.

Animosity between individuals.
Hostility between nations or states.

Agreement, a verbal arrangement.
Contract, a written agreement.

Colleague, an associate in the same office.
Partner, one who shares in any employment.

Cure, to be effected.
Remedy, to be applied.

Confines of a country.
Limits of a town.

Colors of a regiment.
Flag of a ship.

Disease amongst men.
Distemper amongst brutes.

Duty, that which morality requires to be done.
Obligation, that which gratitude requires to be done.

We like tomatoes.
We love our sweethearts.

3. A SUFFIX LESSON.—ORAL.

Words formed with suffixes which mean *one who, one who is,* or *one who makes, has, practises,* or *belongs to.* Define as you spell.

liar	watchman	Christian	editor
idler	ploughman	chieftain	reporter
actor	workman	leader	traveler
beggar	tradesman	tattler	murderer
servant	salesman	toiler	gentleman
claimant	milkman	squatter	lumberman
braggart	seaman	meddler	boatman
laggard	sailor	peddler	wheelwright
sluggard	teamster	builder	shipwright
dullard	trickster	druggist	engraver
loafer	whipster	artist	machinist
smoker	youngster	florist	musician
swindler	gamester	pianist	American
forger	songster	botanist	Spaniard
gambler	whistler	officer	Russian
swearer	wrestler	voyager	Italian

4. A PREFIX LESSON.—ORAL.

The English prefix *a* means *on* or *in*. When not accented, it has the short sound of a in *an*, not the long sound as in *ale*.

a back′	a sleep′	a stern′	a loft′
a board	a top	a drift	a down
a side	a foot	a float	a stir
a fire	a head	a thirst	a jar
a field	a ground	a midst	a light

5. A SUFFIX LESSON.—ORAL.

Less = without : ful = full.

art′ less	art′ ful	care′ less	care′ ful
joy less	joy ful	need less	need ful
law less	law ful	shame less	shame ful
harm less	harm ful	thought less	thought ful
pit i less	pit i ful	hope less	hope ful

6. DEFINITIONS OF TIME-WORDS.

tem' porary	Lasting for a limited time only.
prior' ity	The state of being first in time.
contem' porary	One who lives at the same time.
futur' ity	Time to come.
prim' itive	Belonging to the earliest times.
antiq' uity	Ancient times.
eter' nity	Duration without beginning or end.
chronom' eter	An instrument for measuring time.
in' terim	In the mean time.
chronol' ogy	The science of computing periods of time according to their dates.
succes' sive	One after another in the order of time.
e' ra	A period of time.

7. DOUBLING THE LAST LETTER.

RULE. — Words of more than one syllable, having the accent on the last, on taking a suffix, double the last consonant when it follows a single vowel. Words accented on other syllables do *not* double the final consonant.

re mit'	re mit' tance	re mit' ting	re mit' ted
com mit	com mit tal	com mit ting	com mit ted
ad mit	ad mit tance	ad mit ting	ad mit ted
ac quit	ac quit tal	ac quit ting	ac quit ted
per mit	per mit test	per mit ting	per mit ted
com pel	com pel leth	com pel ling	com pelled
re pel	re pel leth	re pel ling	re pelled
ex pel	ex pel leth	ex pel ling	ex pelled
oc cur	oc cur rence	oc cur ring	oc curred
con cur	con cur rence	con cur ring	con curred
re fer	re fer rer	re fer ring	re ferred
a bet	a bet tor	a bet ting	a bet ted

8. TWO WAYS OF SPELLING.

The derivatives of the following words accented on the first syllable are spelled in two ways. Webster's Dictionary gives the preference to *one l;* but in England the final *l* is doubled. Double *l* is less used in this country.

trav′ el	trav′ el ler	trav′ el ling	trav′ elled
rev el	rev el ler	rev el ling	rev elled
du el	du el list	du el ling	*du el lo*
li bel	li bel ler	li bel ling	li belled
lev el	lev el ler	lev el ling	lev elled
jew el	jew el ler	jew el′ lery	jew elled
mod el	mod el ler	mod′ el ling	mod elled
mar vel	mar vel ler	mar vel ling	mar velled
e qual	e qual ly	e qual ling	e qualled
vict ual	vict ual ler	vict ual ling	vict ualled
mar shal	mar shal ler	mar shal ling	mar shalled
quar rel	quar rel leth	quar rel ling	quar relled

9. ONE *L*, OR TWO.

tram′ mel	-led or -ed.	tin′ sel	-led or -ed.
em pan′ el	-led or -ed.	pis tol	-led or -ed.
en am el	-led or -ed.	par cel	-led or -ed.
dis hev el	-led or -ed.	lau rel	-led or -ed.
can cel	-led or -ed.	bar rel	-led or -ed.
un ken′ nel	-led or -ed.	car ol	-ling or -ing.
im per il	-led or -ed.	ca vil	-ling or -ing.
un rav el	-led or -ed.	chis el	-ling or -ing.
ri′ val	-ling or -ing.	coun sel	-lor or or.
shov el	-ling or -ing.	cud gel	-ling or -ing.
shriv el	-ling or -ing.	driv el	-ling or -ing.
la bel	-ling or -ing.	grov el	-ling or -ing.
pen cil	-ling or -ing.	grav el	-led or -ed.
per il	-ling or -ing.	gam bol	-led or -ed.
tun nel	-ling or -ing.	tas sel	-led or -ed.

10. ORAL SPELLING.

Things which bind or connect.

thread	thong	cord′ age	las′ so	fil′ a ment
twine	screw	haw ser	latch et	lig a ment
strings	hinge	tack le	shack le	lig a ture
twist	glue	tra ces	mor tar	sur cin gle
noose	paste	gird er	stuc co	fas ten ing
braid	iron	hal ter	cem ent	pack thread

11. LATIN WORDS IN COMMON USE.

sta′ tus	= standing.	max′ i mum	= greatest.
stra′ ta	= layers.	min′ i mum	= smallest.
da′ ta	= facts.	ad den′ dum	= something added.
quo′ ta	= share.	in stan′ ter	= instantly.
dic′ tum	= assertion.	An′ gli ce	= in English.
gra′ tis	= free.	ver bat′ im	= word for word.
er ra′ ta	= errors.	lit er at′ im	= letter for letter.
ā′ li as	= otherwise.	se ri a′ tim	= in regular order.

12. HOW VERBS ARE FORMED.

The English prefix *en* means *to make*, or *to put in*. It also means *in* or *into*, and the Latin prefix *in* or *im* means the same.

en camp′	en joy′	en trap′	in snare′
en dear	en cour′ age	en twine	em balm
en a′ ble	en rap ture	en fold	en join
en fee ble	en ti tle	en force	en li ven
en no ble	en ven om	en chain	en list
en rich′	im bit ter	en close	en tan′ gle
en slave	em bit ter	in close	en roll′
en large	im per il	en graft	en shrine
en act	im pan el	in graft	en tomb
en rage	em bat tle	in wrought	en wrap
en dan′ ger	em bo som	in born	im plant
em pow er	en cir cle	in crust	im part
em bod y	en kin dle	in trust	im press
em bold en	en fran chise	en trust	im pris on

13. WORDS RELATING TO ABSTRACT NUMBER.

fig′ ure	nu′ mer al	ad di′ tion	al′ ge bra
ci pher	mul ti ple	sub trac tion	reck on ing
sym bol	div i dend	di vis ion	a rith′ me tic
dig it	dec i mal	re duc tion	cal cu la′ tion
prod uct	frac tion al	no ta tion	com pu ta′ tion
fac tor	in te gral	nu mer a′ tion	mul ti pli ca′ tion

14. FRENCH WORDS IN COMMON USE.

éclât	(a cla′),	brilliance.
dépôt	(da′ po),	a station.
bouquet	(boo kā′),	bunch of flowers.
entrepôt	(an tre po′),	place for storing goods.
sobriquet	(sob re kā),	nickname.
exposé	(ex pō zā′),	exposure, exposition.
élite	(ā leet′),	the flower, the chosen.
personnel	(per son nel′)	personal characteristics.

15. NEGATION. — REVERSION.

The negative prefix *dis*, joined to verbs, means *off*, or *to deprive of*, or to reverse the action of the verb; joined to adjectives, it means *not*.

Verbs.	Verbs.	Adjectives.
dis lodge′	dis sev′ er	dis used′
dis mount	dis pir it	dis trust′ ed
dis place	dis cour age	dis joined′
dis own	dis mem ber	dis col′ ored
dis band	dis fig ure	dis sat′ is fied
dis arm	dis qui et	dis in clined′
dis please	dis hon or	dis en chant′ ed
dis like	dis heart en	dis hon′ est
dis grace	dis a vow′	dis u ni′ ted
dis a gree	dis af fect	dis a′ bled
dis in ter	dis cred′ it	dis closed′
dis in fect	dis trust′	dis mount′ ed
dis o bey	dis con tin′ ue	dis sim′ i lar
dis u nite	dis an nul′	dis loy′ al

16. RELATING TO THE EARTH.—ORAL EXERCISE.

terres' trial	Belonging to the earth.
geog' raphy	A description of the earth.
subterra' nean	Lying under the earth.
earth' quake	A convulsion of the earth.
pla teau'	An elevated plain.
ter' race	A raised bank of earth.
lat' itude	Distance on the earth from the equator to the North or South pole.
geol' ogy	The science which treats of the structure of the earth.
terra' queous	Composed of land and water.

17. NEGATIVE PREFIXES.

Joined to verbs, and forming other verbs, they mean *off*, or *to deprive of*, or they *reverse* the action; joined to adjectives they mean *not*.

un wind'	for bear'	in ac' tive	in di rect'
un bind	for bid	in con stant	in com plete
un fold	fore go	in for mal	in dis creet
un furl	fore fend	in de cent	in dis tinct
un hinge	for swear	im prop er	in sin cere
un twine	for give	im pru dent	un de served
un seat	for got	im per fect	un de fined
un nerve	for sake	im pa tient	un hon' ored
un veil	un coil	in hu man	un tu tored
un say	un bar	un a ble	un aid ed
un lock	un buck' le	un sta ble	un bought'
un make	un bur den	un civ il	un stead' y
with stand	un chain'	un luck y	un done'
with draw	un clasp	nei' ther	un read
with hold	un do	nev er	un versed
gain say	un dress	none	un kempt

18. COMPOUND WORDS.

Written without a hyphen.

back′ bite	down′ right	no′ where	thence′ forth
brow beat	up right	yes ter day	hence forth
way lay	fort night	o ver done	thence for ward
ful fill′	boat man	un der done	hith er ward
white′ wash	Christ mas	pick pock et	thith er ward
home spun	earth quake	peace mak er	nev er the less
fore tell′	some times	tale bear er	not with stand ing
side′ ways	al ways	ship build er	af ter wards
side wise	now a days	black smith	af ter clap
length ways	other wise	wheel wright	af ter thought
length wise	break fast	there a bout	a fore′ said
god send	any how	more o′ ver	al to geth′ er
god like	any where	here af ter	al though′
god head	any bod y	hence for ward	back slide

19. ORAL SPELLING.

lobster	godfather	warmth	fleece
island	step-mother	sleet	wain
lightning	father-in-law	loam	hose
thunder	son-in-law	heath	helm
adder	daughter-in-law	yew	shire
hornet	step-father	elm	folks
beetle	groomsman	ivy	wren
bustle	bridegroom	stalk	moth
saddle	weather	wart	wasp
bridle	sickle	roe	sprout
stirrup	knight	stork	flail
halter	weapon	snipe	yoke
fodder	welkin	eel	sleeve
honey	bramble	flea	spear
tallow	blossom	beak	queen

20. COMPOUND WORDS.

(With a hyphen.)		(Without.)
heart'-break ing	spir' it-stir ring	back slide'
truth-tell ing	li on-heart ed	bare faced
all-see' ing	high-wrought	bare head' ed
moth'-eat en	a ble-bod ied	black' leg
woe-be gone	so ber-mind ed	black guard
well-bred	o ver-charged	blame wor thy
ox-eyed	blunt-wit ted	blun der buss
shame-faced	half-wit ted	grey hound
long-head ed	bra zen-faced	bread stuffs
four-sid ed	air-tight	hard ware
far-fetched	air-pipe	bride groom
well-meant	heav en-born	breast plate

Second Month.

21. THE ENGLISH PREFIX *BE.*

The prefix *be* means *to make.* It is called intensive because it makes *stronger* the meaning of the word to which it is joined. It makes transitive verbs out of intransitive verbs.

be calm'	be friend'	be stir'	be wail'
be cloud	be grudge	be take	be speak
be moan	be witch	be lie	be fool
be dim	be seem	be numb	be daub
be fit	be think	be grime	be rate
be fall	be ware	be stow	be smear

22. THE ENGLISH PREFIXES *FORE* AND *MIS.*

Fore = *beforehand* or *before*; *mis* = *wrong* or *wrongly.*

fore see'	fore' sail	mis call'	mis lay'
fore tell	fore deck	mis date	mis lead
fore warn	fore lock	mis chance	mis take
fore show	fore man	mis deal	mis print
fore stall	fore thought	mis spend	mis step
fore close	fore head	mis quote	mis deal

23. NOUNS MEANING *STATE OF BEING.*

The English suffixes *th, hood, dom, ship, ery,* and *ness* mean *state of being.* With the suffix *ness,* about thirteen hundred derivatives are formed.

truth	man′ hood	false′ hood	white′ ness
strength	wom an hood	live li hood	deaf ness
length	child hood	like li hood	bus i ness
breadth	ba by hood	har di hood	heav i ness
width	boy hood	friend ship	weigh ti ness
health	girl hood	heir ship	clean li ness
youth	wife hood	re la′ tion ship	sau ci ness
warmth	moth er hood	ap pren tice ship	la zi ness
depth	fa ther hood	thrall′ dom	kind ness
height	broth er hood	serf dom	knight hood
wealth	sis ter hood	free dom	pro fes′ sor ship
sloth	maid en hood	wis dom	slav′ ery
stealth	wid ow hood	mar tyr dom	tough ness
dearth	bach e lor hood	Chris ten dom	fierce ness

24. ADJECTIVES MEANING *HAVING THE QUALITY OF.*

The English suffixes *ish, ed, some, like, en, ly,* and *y,* mean *like,* or *having the quality of.*

slav′ ish	wea′ ri some	fiend′ like	love′ ly
clown ish	wor ri some	la dy like	wa ter y
brack ish	met tle some	life like	live ly
fool ish	ven ture some	child like	su gar y
girl ish	troub le some	death like	death ly
child ish	med dle some	ghost like	ghost ly
fiend ish	whole some	god like	god ly
wretch ed	lone some	man like	man ly
dog ged	loath some	war like	sil ver y
rag ged	toil some	ash en	clay ey
crook ed	tire some	flax en	silk y
learn ed	glad some	gold en	air y
ug li est	hand some	drunk en	moss y
might i est	win some	silk en	jui cy

25. HOW ADJECTIVES ARE FORMED.

En = *made of*: *ish* is often used in contemptuous epithets.

beech′ en	knave	knav′ ish	four	fourth
birch en	swine	swin ish	five	fifth
oak en	hog	hog gish	twelve	twelfth
wood en	fool	fool ish	fif′ teen	fif′ teenth
wool en	fiend	fiend ish	two	twen ty
lead en	thief	thiev ish	south	south ern
hemp en	shrew	shrew ish	north	north ward
wax en	blithe	blithe some	west	west ward
earth en	hand	hand some	east	east er ly
oat en	tooth	tooth some	stub	stub born
wheat en	fore	fore most	ten	ten fold
braz en	hind	hind most	hate	hate ful
brass y	up per	up per most	home	home ward
ink y	top	top most	home	home sick

26. HOW ADVERBS ARE FORMED.

RULE. — Most adverbs are formed by adding *ly* to adjectives. Other endings of adverbs are *ways*, *wise*, *wards*, and *ward*.

no′ ble	no′ bly	end	end′ ways	foul′ ly
a ble	a bly	end	end wise	gloom i ly
four	fourth ly	cross	cross ways	nois i ly
five	fifth ly	cross	cross wise	sleep i ly
fee ble	fee bly	length	length ways	bus i ly
peace	peace a bly	length	length wise	right ly
scarce	scarce ly	side	side ways	blithe ly
ea sy	ea si ly	side	side wise	might i ly
sin gle	sin gly	edge	edge ways	strange ly
doub le	doub ly	edge	edge wise	harsh ly
loose	loose ly	like	like wise	hum bly
back	back wards	some	some what	plain ly
fore	for wards	af′ ter	af ter ward	friend ly
sea	sea ward	down	down ward	heav i ly

27. A LESSON IN DERIVATION.

Nouns and verbs formed by suffixes and changes in spelling.

laugh	laugh' ter	foun' dry	crumb	crum' ble
slay	slaugh ter	smith y	wry	wrig gle
spin	spin dle	nur ser y	weak	weak en
thumb	thim ble	rook er y	wade	wad dle
sheot	shut tle	writ ing	whim	whim per
wind	win dow	draw ing	wave	wa ver
shade	shad ow	cleans ing	soil	sul ly
shove	shov el	wed ding	sway	swag ger
hire	hire ling	paint ing	spit	sput ter
steal	stealth	din ner	beat	bat ter
dry	drought	sup per	heave	heav en
dear	dearth	build ing	burn	bur nish
weal	wealth	break er	flow er	flour ish

28. DIMINUTIVES.

The suffixes *ling*, *ie*, *kin*, *le*, *let*, *et*, and *ow*, mean *little*.

man	man' i kin	close	clos' et	lamb' kin
goose	gos ling	shade	shad ow	lord ling
dear	dar ling	mead	mead ow	strip ling
pipe	pip kin	pile	pil low	year ling
hill	hil lock	shoal	shal low	duck ling
bull	bul lock	hole	hol low	fledge ling
sack	satch el	hack	hatch et	found ling
nose	noz zle	dame	dam sel	first ling
seed	seed ling	cat	kit ten	suck ling
latch	latch et	babe	ba by	eye let
flow er	flow er et	lass	lass ie	ring let
cask	cask et	lad	lad die	stream let
creep	crip ple	ball	bul let	ial et
cramp	crum ple	river	riv u let	crotch et
home	ham let	mall	mal let	king ling

29. A LESSON IN DISTINGUISHING WORDS.

Fault in his conduct.
Defect in his education.

Glory to the Divine Being.
Honor to great and good men.

Murder is applied to men.
Slaughter is applied to brutes and men in large numbers.

Prosperity results from good management.
Good-fortune arises from chance.

Revenge. Man takes revenge.
Vengeance. God takes vengeance.

Great man.
Large field.

Illegible because indistinct, — as writing.
Unreadable because bad or worthless, — as a book.

Partial to a friend.
Devoted to a cause.

30. FRENCH WORDS IN COMMON USE.

The French nasal sound of **n** is denoted by the letter in a larger type. This sound must be taught by the teacher; it cannot be represented by letters.

résumé	(rez u mā′),	summing up.
protégé	(pro ta zhā′),	one protected.
canaille	(can aye′),	the rabble.
connoisseur	(co**n** ĭ ser′),	a critic in art.
cuisine	(kwe zeen′),	a kitchen.
trousseau	(trōō sō′),	wedding outfit.
soirée	(swor rā′),	evening party.
crochet	(cro shā′),	to knit with a hook.
employé	(e**n** ploy ā′),	one employed.
contretemps	(co**n** tra ta**n**),	a ludicrous mishap.
coterie	(co′ te ree),	private circle.
abandon	(ă ba**n** do**n**′),	freedom, negligence.
nonchalance	(no**n** sha lance′),	carelessness.
rendezvous	(ra**n** dā voo′),	place of meeting.

31. WORDS RELATING TO MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS.

moun′ tainous Full of mountains.
mountaineer′ An inhabitant of a mountain country.
volcano A burning mountain.
alpine Mountainous, like the Alps.
rivulet A small river.
channel The bed of a river.
con′ fluence The junction of two or more rivers.
basin The entire tract of country watered by a river.
water-shed A range of high land from which rivers flow in different directions.
hippopot′ amus The river-horse.

32. HOW WORDS ARE FORMED.

The meaning of some words is changed by a change of accent, or by a slight variation in spelling.

di′ vers	di verse′	bal′ sam	balm
con jure	con jure	nigh est	next
an tic	an tique	po e sy	po sy
hu man	hu mane	et i quette	tick′ et
ur ban	ur bane	cro ny	crone
gen tle	gen teel	corpse	corps
cus tom	cos′ tume	ghost′ ly	ghast′ ly

33. ANOTHER LESSON IN WORD FORMATION.

es′ say	as say′	per′ son	par′ son
nour ish	nurse	can cer	can ker
blos som	bloom	zeal ous	jeal ous
tri umph	trump	con sort	con cert
hap pi ly	hap′ ly	shat ter	scat ter
shal lop	sloop	chat tel	cat tle
syr up	shrub	poth er	both er

34. LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES.

per di'em = by the day.
per an'num = by the year.
per se = by itself.
per cen'tum = by the hundred.
per cap'i tä = by the head.
pro rä'tä = in proportion.
pro et con. = for and against.
pro for'mä = in a formal way.
pro tem'po re = for the time.
post mor'tem = after death.
post scrip'tum = written after.
pri'mä fä'ci e = on the face.

35. A LESSON IN DISTINGUISHING WORDS.

Pretty cottage.
Handsome house.
Splendid mansion.

Renowned in history for great achievements.
Celebrated for his good actions.
Notorious for his bad actions.

Vain of accomplishments.
Proud of superiority.

Choked by food.
Suffocated by foul air.
Smothered by being forcibly excluded from the air.

Astonished at what is great.
Surprised at what is unexpected.

We **differ** about a matter.
We **dispute** about it after differing.
We **quarrel** after disputing.

36. FRENCH WORDS AND PHRASES.

In French words the final **t** is silent.

dĕbût	(dā bū),	the first appearance.
bon-mot	(bon mo′),	a witty saying, —a pun.
on dit	(on de′),	a rumor, — a report.
petit	(pē tee′),	small, as a petit jury.
ragoût	(ră goo′),	stewed meats.
corps	(core),	part of an army.
entre nous	(antr nōō′),	between us.
a la mode	(ăl a mōde′),	in fashion.

37. WORDS OF DIFFICULT TERMINATIONS.

Accented on the first syllable.

ag' ate	brit' tle	bil' ious	crim' son
an gle	bris tle	cab in	chis el
an gel	bur den	can on	cen sure
ac tor	big ot	cir cle	cot ton
a cre	bra zen	cam el	cred it
ar dor	bar ren	cas tle	cor dial
an cient	bea con	cas tor	cul ture
al ien	beck on	cheap en	Chris tian
baf fle	but ton	clam or	con science
bun dle	bra zier	cra ven	court ier
bar rel	bas tion	cot tage	con scious
bee tle	bril liant	char ter	cap tious
bush el	bull ion	chap el	cau tious
beg gar	blus ter	cack le	cur tain
bar ter	bond age	can cel	cym bal

38. WORDS RELATING TO WATER.

ocean The largest division of water.
lake Water surrounded by land.
aquat' ic Pertaining to water; as, aquatic animals.
res' ervoir A place where water is collected and kept for use.
ir'rigate To water land by causing a stream to flow over it.
inunda' tion An overflow of water, a flood.
stagna' tion The state of water or other fluid being without motion.
aq' ueduct A structure made for carrying water over uneven ground.
sluice A vent for water, a flood-gate.
hydrom' eter An instrument for measuring the velocity, force, etc., of water and other fluids.

39. OLD BRITISH WORDS.

NOTE. — These words have come down to us from the Celtic language, spoken in the British Islands before the German tribes who laid the foundation of the English nation went to Britain, in the fifth century A. D.

bas' ket	cab' in	bag	crag	paw
both er	pig gin	bald	crock	nod
bar rack	pil low	bard	darn	loop
bog gle	sol der	beak	dale	plaid
bau ble	tack le	beast	bran	pour
bon fire	tank ard	bog	bourn	slab
bat ten	rash er	bug	dirk	sham
but ton	flan nel	brand	glen	squall
cra dle	hov er	clan	gown	toss
dain ty	min now	clog	hog	toll
dan druff	tar ry	cloy	kiln	tuck
pi broch	tin gle	coil	jolt	waist
clay more	wan ton	curd	mug	welt
sham rock	wick et	club	lick	wire

40. WORDS RELATING TO TIME. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

morning.	*daybreak.*	*recent.*	*promptness.*
evening.	*nightfall.*	*novel.*	*readiness.*
forenoon.	*noonday.*	*modern.*	*quickness.*
twilight.	*midnight.*	*ancient.*	*tardiness.*
sunrise.	*noontide.*	*antique.*	*slowness.*
sunset.	*curfew.*	*primitive.*	*lateness.*

41. NAMES OF FLOWERS. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

daffodil.	*camellia.*	*cactus.*
marigold.	*petunia.*	*dahlia.*
hyacinth.	*verbena.*	*fuchsia.*
columbine.	*nasturtium.*	*geranium.*
heliotrope.	*carnation.*	*mignonette.*
sunflower.	*dandelion.*	*gillyflower.*

Third Month.

42. CHANGES IN WORDS.

sire	sir	brood	brat	sweep	swoop
suite	suit	hurl	whirl	wrest	wrist
launch	lance	school	shoal	gad	goad
weal	wealth	creak	croak	spike	spoke
phial	vial	float	fleet	snake	sneak
thrice	trice	sleek	slick	deal	dole
chant	cant	shine	sheen	truth	troth
thrill	trill	pique	pike	quail	quell
price	prize	spear	spire	loose	lose
dyke	ditch	bliss	bless	tenth	tithe
heal	whole	hood	hat	shirt	skirt
milk	milch	evil	ill	swallow	swill
lace	latch	drop	drip	valet	varlet
stick	stitch	wagon	wain	beacon	beckon

43. WORDS OF FRENCH ORIGIN.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

harass.	*medley.*	*puppet.*	*review.*
hazard.	*menial.*	*purport.*	*refresh.*
haughty.	*message.*	*purpose.*	*remark.*
humble.	*mischief.*	*quittance.*	*release.*
heinous.	*manage.*	*rapid.*	*repeal.*
invoice.	*nurture.*	*rabble.*	*resort.*
issue.	*nourish*	*rampart.*	*result.*
jangle.	*profit.*	*ransom.*	*revolt.*
jargon.	*proffer.*	*respite.*	*retrench.*
levy.	*pamper.*	*rally.*	*retreat.*
litter.	*pilfer.*	*reason.*	*retrieve.*
leisure.	*peasant.*	*revel.*	*regard.*
league.	*pleasant.*	*relish.*	*reward.*
maintain.	*poignant.*	*rebut.*	*rebuff.*

44. WORDS RELATING TO THE HORSE.

eques' trian Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; as equestrian feats.

e' quine Belonging to the horse tribe; as the equine species.

farrier One who shoes horses; one who cures the diseases of horses.

jockey One who rides a horse in a race; a horse-dealer.

steed A horse for parade or war; a poetical name for a horse.

team Two or more horses yoked together.

Buceph' ălus The famous horse of Alexander the Great; so named because its head resembled that of an ox.

hobby-horse A wooden horse on which children ride.

cavalcade' A procession on horseback.

hip' podrome A course for horse-races.

45. WORDS OF FRENCH ORIGIN.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

sally.	*treaty.*	*armor.*	*arrest.*
season.	*tocsin.*	*banner.*	*assize.*
surfeit.	*tremble.*	*baron.*	*estate.*
survey.	*trouble.*	*buckler.*	*esquire.*
supple.	*umpire.*	*dower.*	*assault.*
savage.	*umbrage.*	*curfew.*	*forest.*
summer.	*vague.*	*herald.*	*homage.*
stranger.	*valor.*	*envoy.*	*trumpet.*
tally.	*vacant.*	*justice.*	*tenant.*
tinsel.	*value.*	*sentence.*	*vassal.*
tender.	*valiant.*	*statute.*	*voyage.*
torment.	*vanquish.*	*surety.*	*warden.*
treason.	*vagrant.*	*couple.*	*quarry.*
tranquil.	*vengeance.*	*covert.*	*venison.*

46. WORDS RELATING TO BOOKS.

Bible	The Book, by way of eminence.
Pen′ tateuch	The first five books of the Bible.
album	A book for inserting autographs or photographs.
diary	A book containing every-day events.
octa′ vo	A book in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves.
quarto	A book in which a sheet is folded into four leaves.
folio	A book of the largest size, formed by once folding a sheet.
Ko′ ran	The Mohammedan's book of faith, or his Bible.
library	A collection of books.
book-worm	A name sometimes given to a person who is very fond of books.

47. PARTIALLY ANGLICIZED FRENCH WORDS.

NOTE. — Some of these words are fully Anglicized in pronunciation; others retain the French spelling and accent. The teacher must give to the class the correct pronunciation.

clique	ca nard′	pres′ tige	qua drille′
brusque	ré gime	prai rie	bru nette
blonde	dé tour	bu reau	co quette
forte	cro chet	dé pôt	vign ette
rôle	cro quet	fra cas	gri mace
bla sé′	chi cane	chign on	che mise
pas sé	cha grin	pick et	ro sette
rou é	pla teau	foi ble	phy sique
cou pé	dé bris	biv ouac	par quette
ou tré	des sert	et i quette	ta′ pis
mê lée	hau teur	om e let	pat ois′
en trée	fi nesse	par ve nu	gla′ cier
va lise	cor tège	bad i nage	per son nel′
sa vant	mi rage	mil lion aire′	es cri toire

48. WORDS DERIVED FROM VARIOUS LANGUAGES.

Hebrew.	Persian.	Hindoo.	Chinese.
sab′ bath	az′ ure	loot	tea
ser aph	tur ban	chintz	junk
a men′	li lac	cool′ ie	chi′ na
ju′ bi lee	der vish	jun gle	sat in
ho san′ na	chess	mus lin	hy son
hal le lu′ jah	car′ a van	sug ar	bo hea′
le vi′ a than	jas mine	tod dy	sou chong
shib′ bo leth	ba zaar′	cal i co	nan keen

49. FROM THE AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGES.

		Indian Names.	
maize	gua′ no	Mis sis sip′ pi	O hi′ o
squaw	ca tal′ pa	Mas sa chu setts	Da ko ta
skunk	to ma to	Yo sem′ i te	Mer′ ri mac
sa′ chem	hom′ i ny	Ni ag a ra	Min ne so′ ta
wig wam	choc o late	On ta ri o	O ri no co
wam pum	moc ca sin	Am′ a zon	Sar′ a nac
pa poose′	tom a hawk	Con nec′ ti cut	Ten nes see′
to bac′ co	tap i o′ ca	Al le gha′ ny	Ken ne bec

50. WORDS FROM THE ITALIAN.

pi az′ za	mac a ro′ ni	im brogl′ io
pro vi so	laz za ro ni	in flu en′ za
re gat ta	ver mi cel li	ma la′ ri a
si roc co	man i fes to	fres′ co
vol ca no	mez′ zo tint	so lo
um brel la	mot to	al to
so pra no	grot to	bas so
sti let to	stan za	op′ e ra
fi as co	dit to	cu po la
ven det ta	la va	stu di o
dom′ i no	can to	por ti co
stuc co	gus to	vis′ ta

51. WORDS FROM ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

big′ ot	mon′ grel	a skance′	trom bone′
brig and	par lor	a lert	ve dette
bra vo	nap kin	a vast	car toon
sea son	pig eon	bas soon	la goon
cap tain	pis tol	bro cade	gen′ er al
car riage	pil grim	bur lesque	cit a del
cas tle	pro file	gro tesque	ped es tal
coz en	cous in	ga zette	por cu pine
cur ry	niece	bou quet	ar te ry
cut las	ten′ or	dis patch	of fi cer
gran ite	peo ple	can teen	par a sol
flow er	trea ty	con ceit	dom i no
in voice	may or	con cert	bal co ny
lus cious	pal ace	cas cade	cam e o

52. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE SPANISH.

car′ go	gran dee′	em bar′ go	bra va′ do
cor sair	pa rade	em bar rass	du en na
cre ole	stam pede	mo las ses	des per a′ do
ne gro	gre nade	mu lat to	El Do ra do
jun to	pam′ phlet	tor na do	pec ca dil lo
sher ry	jave lin	po ta to	sar sa pa ril′ la
ga la	bat tle door	ve ran da	bar ri cade′
so da	cas ta nets	va nil la	par o quet
pla za	coch i neal	punc til i o	al′ li ga tor
gua va	can ni bal	mos qui to	fil i bus ter
al cove	buf fa lo	gue ril la	si er′ ra
ci gar′	sas sa fras	me ri no	plat′ i na
se gar	qui nine	flo til la	Sa van′ nah
ga rotte	in di go	fan dan go	al bi no
an cho vy	don	ga rot ter	pa la ver
ar ma da	cin cho′ na	com′ mo dore	ham′ mock

53. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE ARABIC.

cof′ fee	ze′ ro	cam′ phor	lau′ da num
cot ton	al tar	a lem′ bic	al co hol
crim son	tar iff	sul′ tan	al ge bra
car mine	di van′	haz ard	al ka li
jas mine	Ko′ran	mum my	al ma nac
ci pher	Is lam	mosque	ar se nal
ha rem	ot to	musk	am u let
mos lem	so fa	ga zelle′	chem is try
cam phor	saf fron	gi raffe	min a ret
naph tha	sen na	mon soon	tam a rind
na dir	sher bet	si moom	tal is man
ze nith	lem on	Sa ha′ ra	az i muth

54. SPANISH-AMERICAN WORDS.

The teacher will explain the meaning of these words.

ranche	cañ′ on	a do′ be	tor til′ la
ran′ cho	cor ral′	se rä pe	som bre ro
las so	lar i at	coy o te	ma dro ñe
mus tang	ri ä′ tä	a ras tra	man za ni ta
plä cer	ran che ro	si es ta	chap är ral′
pu eb′ lo	ro de o	va que ro	hä ci en′ da

55. WORDS FROM NAMES OF PLACES AND PERSONS.

bay′ onet	(Bayonne)	pla ton′ ic	(Plato)
cur rants	(Corinth)	plu ton ic	(Pluto)
cop per	(Cyprus)	her cu lean	(Hercules)
cam bric	(Cambray)	vol ca no	(Vulcan)
cal i co	(Calicut)	jo′ vi al	(Jove)
dam ask	(Damascus)	hec tor	(Hector)
span iel	(Spain)	mes mer ism	(Mesmer)
wors ted	(Worstead)	gal va nism	(Galvani)
mag net	(Magnesia)	dah lia	(Dahl)
gas con ade	(Gascony)	fuch sia	(Fuch)
la con ic	(Laconia)	at las	(Atlas)

56. FRENCH-AMERICAN, SPANISH, AND INDIAN WORDS.

cache	bay′ ou	tu′ le	caout′ chouc
butte	ba teau′	co coa	ca noe′
lev′ ee	go′ pher	ä gä′ ve	tap i o′ ca
cre vasse′	shan ty	po ta to	va nil′ la
port′ age	cal u met	mä′ guey	guä′ no

57. SPANISH AND ITALIAN WORDS.

armada	(ar mä′ dä),	great fleet.
cañon	(can′ yon),	deep, narrow gorge.
Sierra	(Se er′ rä),	mountain ridge.
Nevada	(Nā vä′ dä),	snowy.
corral	(cor ral′),	cattle-pen.
lariat	(lä rĭ at′),	saddle rope.
Señor	(sān yor′)	Sir, Mr.
Senora	(sān yo′ rä),	Mistress, Mrs.
Señorita	(sān yo re′ tä),	Miss, young lady.
finale (It.)	(fĭ nä′ le),	conclusion, end.
Signor (It.)	(seen′ yōr),	Sir, Mr.
Signora (It.)	(seen′ yō rä),	Mistress, Mrs.
imbroglio (It.)	(im bro′ lio),	quarrel, confusion.

58. FRENCH WORDS AND PHRASES.

surveillance	(sur vāl yance),	supervision.
embonpoint	(an bon pwan),	corpulence.
nom de plume	(non),	assumed name of an author.
mediocre	(me di o′ kr),	ordinary.
bizarre	(be zär′),	fantastic, odd.
faux pas	(fo pä′),	false step, mistake.
qui vive	(ke veve′),	who 's there? lookout.
carte blanche	(cart blansh′),	full permission.
de trop	(de tro′),	too many.
recherché	(rĕ sher shā′),	select; of rare attractions.
par excellence	(par ex′ a länce),	pre-eminently.
nous verrons	(noo va ron′),	we shall see.
en rapport	(an rap pōr′),	in harmony with.

59. GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OFTEN MISSPELLED.

California...not to be spelled *Cala.*
Cincinnati...not to be spelled with two *t's.*
Tennessee...with double *n*, double *s*, and double *e.*
Charleston, S. C....not to be spelled *town.*
Charlestown, Mass....not to be spelled *ton.*
Connecticut...not to be spelled *net.*
Minnesota...not to be spelled with one *n.*
Dakota...not to be spelled *tah.*
Utah...not to be spelled *Yuta.*
Edinburgh...not to be spelled *burg.*
Narragansett...to be spelled with two *r's* and two *t's.*
Havana...not to be spelled with two *n's.*

60. LATIN PHRASES.

In common use in the newspapers.

e plu'ribus u'num,	one of many.
mul'tum in par'vo,	much in little.
ne plus ul'trä,	nothing beyond.
non com'pos men'tis,	not of sound mind.
si'ne qua non,	something indispensable.
ex post fac'to,	after the deed.
sub ro'sä,	under cover; secretly.
vi'ce ver'sä,	the reverse.
nem. con.,	no one contradicting.
ad valo'rem,	according to value.
ad in'terim,	in the mean time.
ad lib'itum,	at pleasure.
in terro'rem,	as a warning.
in memo'riam,	in memory of.
sine die,	without day.
per an'num,	by the year.
lap'sus lin'guæ,	a slip of the tongue.

61. QUARTERLY REVIEW.

ped′ dler	scram′ ble	bou quet′	cal′ i co
dahl ia	schoon er	al though	hom i ny
fuch sia	squan der	re trieve	choc o late
gus to	wain scot	re peal	par a sol
gra tis	dwin dle	re lease	sas sa fras
a li as	di a mond	es quire	cam e o
ci pher	gaw ky	cha grin	al co hol
vy ing	ghost ly	Ten nes see′	lau da num
buy ing	rid dance	be twixt′	pi a′ nist
ty ing	lunch eon	be queath	trav′ el er
al ways	shriv el	main tain	pit i ful
Christ mas	stead fast	a dieu	hy a cinth
fore head	haugh ty	bur lesque	mar i gold
knowl edge	gor geous	gro tesque	e qual ly
bus i ness	haz ard	ga zette	max i mum
sla vish	poig nant	ve dette	now a days
fiend ish	quit tance	ci gar	clean li ness
hand some	mis chief	sou chong	sau ci ness
wool en	sur feit	ba zaar	like li hood
bra zen	quar ry	re gat′ ta	live li hood
thiev ish	prai rie	um brel la	ug li est
swin ish	su gar	mos qui to	par ve nu
fifth ly	hy son	me ri no	cre vasse′
edge ways	wig wam	re mit tance	moc ca sin
flour ish	gua no	ac quit tal	mac a ro′ ni
wran gle	naph tha	a bet ting	ver mi cel li
slaugh ter	cam phor	bag a telle′	tap i o ca
found ry	tom a hawk	ac quaint′	mas quer ade′
hatch et	la va	ex pelled	ser e nade
crotch et	lus cious	con curred	char′ la tan
dai ry	pam phlet	ir ri gate	fil i bus′ ter
gher kin	qui nine	et i quette	coch′ i neal
fur lough	whole some	quar rel ing	al ma nac
star board	fif teenth	shov el ing	chem is try

Fourth Month.

62. LATIN PREFIXES.

a, ab	=	from.	**ob**	=	against.
ad	=	to.	**per**	=	through.
ante	=	before.	**pro**	=	for.
con	=	with.	**pre**	=	before.
contra	=	against.	**post**	=	after.
de	=	from.	**re**	=	again, back.
dis	=	apart.	**retro**	=	backwards.
e, ex	=	out of.	**super**	=	above.
extra	=	beyond.	**sub**	=	under.
in	=	on, in.	**semi**	=	half.
in	=	not.	**se**	=	apart.
intro	=	within.	**trans**	=	across.
inter	=	between.	**ultra**	=	beyond.

63. ILLUSTRATING LATIN PREFIXES. — WRITTEN.

averse.	*adhere.*	*antediluvian.*	*contradict.*
abhor.	*accede.*	*anticipate.*	*controvert.*
abscond.	*affix.*	*connect.*	*deflect.*
abjure.	*annex.*	*corrode.*	*devote.*
avoid.	*append.*	*consign.*	*dispel.*
avail.	*assign.*	*collect.*	*discuss.*

64. ILLUSTRATING LATIN PREFIXES. — WRITTEN.

eráse.	*extraordinary.*	*innocent.*	*intercept.*
evade.	*extravagant.*	*illegal.*	*interfere.*
erect.	*extradition.*	*incorrect.*	*interpose.*
exempt.	*invent.*	*insecure.*	*intersect.*
explore.	*inhale.*	*introduce.*	*intercourse.*
exhaust.	*innate.*	*intromit.*	*interjection.*

65. ILLUSTRATING LATIN PREFIXES.—WRITTEN.

object.	*perambulate.*	*prefer.*	*redeem.*
oblige.	*perforate.*	*present.*	*recline.*
obstruct.	*perennial.*	*premature.*	*relapse.*
occur.	*proceed.*	*postpone.*	*retrograde.*
oppose.	*protect.*	*postscript.*	*retrospect.*
obvious.	*promotion.*	*posterity.*	*retrogression.*

66. ILLUSTRATING LATIN PREFIXES.—WRITTEN.

secede.	*submit.*	*supersede.*	*transcribe.*
select.	*succeed.*	*superfluous.*	*transgress.*
seclude.	*suffuse.*	*superlative.*	*transport.*
semitone.	*suggest.*	*surpass.*	*ultramarine.*
semicircle.	*supplant.*	*surmount.*	*ultramontane.*
semilunar.	*suspend.*	*supernatural.*	*ultramundane.*

67. WORDS OF DOUBLE ORIGIN.—LATIN AND FRENCH.

Words in the first column are derived directly from the Latin into English; words in the second column are derived from Latin through the French. The words in the third and fourth columns are all from Latin, but each of the pairs introduced at different times.

fact	feat	gran′ a ry	gar′ ner
qui′ et	coy	le gal	loy al
ca dence	chance	hos pi tal	ho tel′
cap tive	cai′ tiff	ma jor	may′ or
ca lyx	chal ice	par ti cle	par cel
se cure′	sure	per se cute	pur sue′
com pute	count	pau per	poor
fac′ tion	fash′ ion	po tion	poi′ son
bal sam	balm	re gal	roy al
pen i tence	pen′ ance	ra di us	ray
frag ile	frail	probe	prove
fi del′ i ty	fe′ al ty	spe′ cies	spice

68. SENTENCES FOR DICTATION.

I.

1. *Gunpowder* was used in China and India at a very remote period of time: in Europe it came into use in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

2. *Artillery* was first used in Asia: it was introduced into Europe during the thirteenth century.

3. The *Mariner's Compass* was invented by the Chinese at a very early period: it was introduced into Europe during the thirteenth century.

4. *Printing* by means of carved wooden blocks was invented by the Chinese at a very early date: but printing by means of movable types was the invention of Gutenberg and Faust, A. D. 1450.

II.

5. The *Steam-Engine* was invented by James Watt, a Scotchman, in the eighteenth century.

6. The *Electric Telegraph* was invented by Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, in the nineteenth century.

7. *Robert Fulton*, of New York, first successfully applied the steam-engine to the navigation of vessels. He built and ran the first successful steamboat on the Hudson River, in 1807.

8. The *Spinning Jenny* was invented by Hargreaves, an Englishman, in 1767.

9. The *Cotton Gin* was invented by Eli Whitney, an American, in 1793.

10. The *Sewing Machine* was invented by Elias Howe, Jr., an American, whose machine was patented in 1846.

11. *Charles Goodyear*, an American, in 1839 discovered the process of making vulcanized rubber.

12. *Locomotive Engines* were invented in 1814, by George Stephenson, an English engineer. The Liverpool and Manchester Railroad was built in 1830.

69. WORDS RELATING TO BUILDINGS.

ar′ chitect	A person skilled in the art of building.
ar′ chitecture	The art of building.
façade′ (fa sad′)	The front of a building.
ga′ ble	The triangular end of a building from the eaves to the top.
ves′ tibule	The porch or entrance into a building.
cu′ pola	A dome on a building.
rotun′ da	A building round both inside and out.
pyr′ amid	A body standing on an angular base and terminating in a point at the top.
lab′ yrinth	A building or place full of windings.
pago′ da	A large building or temple in the East Indies in which idols are worshipped.

70. SENTENCES FOR DICTATION.

An indictment is a written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, presented upon oath by a grand jury.

Antipodes are those situated on that part of the globe diametrically opposite to us.

A real circular motion is always accompanied with a centrifugal motion.

We must not swallow down opinions as silly people do an empiric's pills, without knowing what they are made of.

A fastidious individual affects or arrogates superior taste and discernment.

The Emperor Julian himself, that most bitter adversary of Christianity, who had openly apostatized from it, did not deny the reality of our Lord's miracles.

They had no authority, either by diocesan or provincial synods.

The English vocabulary is mainly composed of Celtic, Saxon, French, and classical words.

71. A LESSON OF CORRECTIONS.

Correct the errors in

strong ail
pure ere
a rightful air
the ark of a circle
ate men
too fishes swam
a bate for fishes
a bear arm
a beach-tree
beat-root
a glass of bier
the bow of a tree
wry bread
a but of wine
the cord of a harp
a sight for a new church
course cloth
a core of troops
a deer price
a draught of a bill
the railway fair
a great feet
the bird flue away
a strong forte
enter by the iron gait
a glaire of light
a hail old man
do you here him speaking
sing a him
the isle of a church
indict a letter
a watch quay
a lime kill
a led mine
the leek in a vessel
a door loch
a servant made
a lion's main
a haughty mean
did you meat him
the knave of a wheel
the ore of a boat
a pain of glass
a peace of money
a peel of bells
the stone peer
a quire of singers
the rain of a king
he rote a letter
a long rode
the sale of a ship
ceil the letter
sow the mustard cede
the steps of a stare
the knife was made of steal
a strait road
tare the cloth
a tear of guns
the throws of conscience
a bad tray in his character
vains and arteries of the body
a heavy wait
a yolk of oxen
a yew tied to a ewe-tree

72. ANGLICIZED LATIN WORDS.

Adopted in English without change.

ar' dor	pas' tor	hu' mus	ul ti ma' tum
ar bi ter	ru mor	o nus	max' i mum
an i mal	se ries	sta tus	min i mum
ax is	spe cies	ma jor	al lu' vi um
cir cus	splen dor	mi nor	spec' u la tor
col or	ge nus	stra tum	nu cle us
er ror	ter ror	la bor	me di um
fa vor	val or	da ta	stim u lus
gen ius	ve to	a pex	mi nu' tiæ
mi ser	vig or	mi nus	mo men tum
hu mor	vi rus	fo ci	stam' i na
o dor	fo cus	fun gi	vis ce ra

73. SENTENCES FOR DICTATION.

Sir James Mackintosh wrote an excellent dissertation on metaphysical science.

From yonder realm of empyreal day!

The guillotine was first proposed to the National Assembly of France by a physician, and from him received its name.

Here sacred pomp and genial fête delight,
And solemn dance and hymeneal rite.

We ought sometimes to suspend our judgment, till the first effervescence is a little subsided.

It is unfortunate that we should be harassed by implacable persecution, or excruciated by irremediable pains.

And sought,
By pyramids and mausoleum pomp,
Short-lived themselves, to immortalize their bones.

These men, republicans from servility, who published rhetorical panegyrics on massacres, and who reduced plunder to a system of ethics, are as ready to preach slavery as anarchy.

74. A SUFFIX LESSON.

Nouns formed with Latin and French suffixes meaning *state or quality of being*, or *place*.

bond′ age	safe′ ty	pi′ ra cy	**Diminutives.**
do tage	pan try	pri va cy	cir′ cle
mar riage	pi e ty	de cen cy	cas tle
vas sal age	odd′ i ty	con stan cy	par ti cle
pu pil age	loy al ty	ap ti tude	ve hi cle
per son age	ped an try	grat i tude	glob ule
slav ery	a bil′ i ty	lon gi tude	**Place.**
pil grim age	den′ si ty	plat i tude	fac′ to ry
pat ron age	chas ti ty	ser vi tude	rec to ry
fin e ry	pur i ty	his to ry	nun ne ry
pleas ant ry	in fin′ i ty	or a to ry	dor mi to ry
rev el ry	in firm i ty	tran si to ry	sanc tu a ry
re vers′ al	pres′ ence	mi gra to ry	par son age
re hears al	con science	mat ri mo ny	res tau rant

75. SUFFIXES MEANING *RELATING TO.*

brute	bru′ tal	pu′ er ile	trib′ u ta ry
fate	fa tal	in fan tile	cus tom a ry
use	u su al	ju ve nile	plan e ta ry
bi′ ble	bib li cal	mer can tile	cap il la ry
crit ic	crit i cal	cir cu lar	el e ment′ a ry
type	typ i cal	glob u lar	com pli ment a ry
farce	far ci cal	an nu lar	in tro duc to ry
of′ fice	of fi′ ci al	he ro′ ic	lit′ er a ry
trop ic	trop′ i cal	an gel ic	nec es sa ry
log ic	log i cal	mag net ic	de tract′ o ry
poet	po et′ ic	ma jes tic	pre par a to ry
cyn′ ic	cyn′ i cal	ter rif ic	sat is fac′ to ry
top ic	top i cal	op er at′ ic	stel′ lar
gram mar	gram mat′ i cal	mas′ cu line	e pis′ to la ry

76. THE SUFFIXES *ANT* AND *ANCE.*

Ant = having the power or quality of or *continuing to. Ance = state or condition of.*

de fi′ ant	de fi′ ance	ex or′ bi tant	-ance
a bun dant	a bun dance	re pug nant	-ance
ac cord ant	ac cord ance	ra′ di ant	-ance
con′ so nant	con′ so nance	com pli′ ant	-ance
dis cord′ ant	dis cord′ ance	pur su ant	-ance
ex pect ant	ex pect ance	in dig nant	-ation
re luc tant	re luc tance	be nig nant	-ity
el′ e gant	el′ e gance	ex ult ant	-ation
sig nif′ i cant	sig nif′ i cance	un pleas ant	-ness
ob serv ant	ob serv′ ance	im por tant	-ance
rel′ e vant	rel′ e vance	re sist ant	-ance
tol er ant	tol er ance	dis′ tant	-ance
res o nant	res o nance	dom i nant	-ance
sup pli ant	sup pli ance	par tic′ i pant	-ance

77. THE SUFFIXES *ENT* AND *ENCE.*

Ent = having the power or quality of. Ence = state of being. The following words are derived from the Latin.

be nev′ o lent	be nev′ o lence	im per′ ti nent	-ence
de spond ent	de spond ence	in′ di gent	-ence
pen′ i tent	pen′ i tence	dif fer ent	-ence
con cur′ rent	con cur′ rence	af flu ent	-ence
con′ se quent	con′ se quence	con fi dent	-ence
re splend′ ent	re splend′ ence	dif fi dent	-ence
ab′ sti nent	ab′ sti nence	em i nent	-ence
prev a lent	prev a lence	prom i nent	-ence
rev er ent	rev er ence	im mi nent	-ence
in no cent	in no cence	mu nif′ i cent	-ence
ev i dent	ev i dence	ve′ he ment	-ence
prov i dent	prov i dence	in dul′ gent	-ence
cor pu lent	cor pu lence	ab hor rent	-ence
pes ti lent	pes ti lence	re cur rent	-ence

78. THE SUFFIXES *ABLE* AND *IBLE*.

Able and *ible* = *that which may or can be.* Final *e* of the root word is dropped except after *c* and *g*.

tam′ a ble	sal′ a ble	fu′ si ble	e ras′ i ble
blam a ble	pass a ble	for ci ble	de du ci ble
cur a ble	trace a ble	hor ri ble	dif fu si ble
eat a ble	change a ble	ter ri ble	in vis i ble
lov a ble	charge a ble	leg i ble	con tempt i ble
pay a ble	de fin′ a ble	cred i ble	re vers i ble
bear a ble	man′ age a ble	au di ble	per cept i ble
mov a ble	re ceiv′ a ble	plau si ble	con vert i ble
rat a ble	con ceiv a ble	fal li ble	ad mis si ble
tax a ble	per ceiv a ble	tan gi ble	im press i ble
read a ble	de test a ble	fea si ble	ex haust i ble
teach a ble	ob tain a ble	ed i ble	re press i ble
ford a ble	ob serv a ble	flex i ble	di vis i ble
read a ble	main tain a ble	ris i ble	im pos si ble

79. THE SUFFIXES *IVE* AND *ION*.

Ive = *having the quality of*: *ion* = *act of*. *Ive* added to verbs forms adjectives: *ion* added to verbs forms nouns.

dif fuse′	dif fu′ sive	dif fu′ sion
ad here	ad he sive	ad he sion
at tend	at ten tive	at ten tion
at tract	at trac tive	at trac tion
de cide	de ci sive	de cis ion
con vulse	con vul sive	con vul sion
ex clude	ex clu sive	ex clu sion
ex plode	ex plo sive	ex plo sion
in struct	in struc tive	in struc tion
de fend	de fen sive	de fense
re pulse	re pul sive	re pul sion
con clude	con clu sive	con clu sion
de lude	de lu sive	de lu sion
con struct	con struc tive	con struc tion

80. WRITTEN SPELLING.

Ive = having the power to: ion = act of.

Verbs.	Adjectives.	Nouns.	Adjectives.	Nouns.
define,	*definitive*	*-tion.*	*submissive*	*-ion.*
deceive,	*deceptive*	*-tion.*	*evasive*	*-ion.*
prevent,	*preventive*	*-ion.*	*aggressive*	*-ion.*
invent,	*inventive*	*-ion.*	*progressive*	*-ion.*
deduct,	*deductive*	*-ion.*	*seductive*	*-ion.*
product,	*productive*	*-ion.*	*eruptive*	*-ion.*
restrict,	*restrictive*	*-ion.*	*illusive*	*-ion.*
reflect,	*reflective*	*-ion.*	*attentive*	*-ion.*
afflict,	*afflictive*	*-ion.*	*constructive*	*-ion.*
induct,	*inductive*	*-ion.*	*extensive*	*-sion.*
elect,	*elective*	*-ion.*	*subversive*	*-sion.*
perceive,	*perceptive*	*-ion.*	*indicative*	*-ation.*
conceive,	*conceptive*	*-ion.*	*alliterative*	*-ion.*
attract,	*attractive*	*-ion.*	*abusive*	*-ness.*

81. ORAL SPELLING.

Ous, ious, eous = having: relating to.

pre ten′ tious	right′ eous	won′ drous
fic ti tious	du te ous	mon strous
in fec tious	pit e ous	fi brous
vex a tious	cour te ous	griev ous
am bi tious	plen te ous	cum brous
sen ten tious	boun te ous	en vi ous
nu tri tious	er ro′ neous	glut ton ous
se di tious	cour a geous	om i nous
re li gious	out ra geous	mis chiev ous
con ta gious	ad van ta′ geous	cov e tous
la bo ri ous	spon ta′ ne ous	vir tu ous
no to ri ous	in stan ta′ ne ous	ri dic′ u lous
con sci en′ tious	mis cel la ne ous	in iq ui tous
per ni cious	far i na ceous	so lic′ i tous

82. THE SUFFIX *OUS.*

Having, relating to, tending to.

Words spelled with *cious.*

gra′ cious	ca pri′ cious	vi va′ cious	men da′ cious
spa cious	sus pi cious	lo qua cious	fal la cious
vi cious	de li cious	te na cious	ra pa cious
pre cious	fe ro cious	ve ra cious	sa ga cious
offi cious	a tro cious	pre co cious	pug na cious
ma li′ cious	ca pa cious	au da cious	av a ri′ cious

83. MONTHLY REVIEW.

ex act′	frig′ id	ma lign′	por′ ous
ex empt	im age	o paque	pre cious
dis dain	frag ile	ma rine	pre cincts
ef fete	li cense	re sume	se quel
de vour	liq uid	pol lute	traf fic
ap plaud	meas ure	ex pect	pres ence
de cease	mea ger	ad here	con science
con vulse	men ace	in struct	ves tige

Fifth Month.

84. LESSON IN WORD-FORMING.—WRITTEN EXERCISE.

The suffix *ize* means *to make:* the suffix *ation* means *act of.* The sign + indicates the addition of the suffix, and is read *plus.*

Example of dictation by the teacher: "*General* plus *ize.*" (The pupil will write *general* + *ize* = *generalize.*) "*General* plus *ize* plus *ation.*" (The pupil will write *general* + *ize* + *ation* = *generalization.*)

general + *ize* + *ation.*		*fertile* + *ize* + *ation.*	
natural + *ize* + *ation.*		*real* + *ize* + *ation.*	
secular + *ize* + *ation.*		*equal* + *ize* + *ation.*	
crystal + *ize* + *ation.*		*vocal* + *ize* + *ation.*	
colony + *ize* + *ation.*		*author* + *ize* + *ation.*	
central + *ize* + *ation.*		*character* + *ize* + *ation.*	
civil + *ize* + *ation.*		*legal* + *ize* + *ation.*	

85. ORAL EXERCISE IN WORD FORMATION.

The suffix *ity* means *state of being.*

Model for exercise: The teacher gives out the word and suffix, "*sensual* plus *ize.*" The pupil recites: "*Sen su al, sensual* plus *ize* = *sensualize*, to make sensual; *sensual* plus *ity* = *sensuality*, state of being sensual.

sen′ su al	+	ize	sen′ su al	+	ity
spir it u al	+	ize	spir it u al	+	ity
na tion al	+	ize	na tion al	+	ity
tran quil	+	ize	tran quil	+	ity
Chris tian	+	ize	Chris tian	+	ity
vi tal	+	ize	vi tal	+	ity
au thor	+	ize	au thor	+	ity
bru tal	+	ize	bru tal	+	ity
neu tral	+	ize	neu tral	+	ity
hu man	+	ize	hu man	+	ity

86. WORDS ENDING IN *TION.*

Ion means *the act of.*

con tend′	con ten′ tion	as ser′ tion
dis tend	dis ten tion	in no va′ tion
in tend	in ten tion	de ser′ tion
re tain	re ten tion	in ser tion
de tain	de ten tion	in flec tion
con vene	con ven tion	con nec tion
re duce	re duc tion	op po si′ tion
in duce	in duc tion	sup po si tion
con duce	con duc tion	com po si tion
pro duce	pro duc tion	re ci ta tion
pre dict	pre dic tion	rec ol lec tion
re ject	re jec tion	in ter ven tion
e lect	e lec tion	in ter rup tion
at tend	at ten tion	ap pli ca tion

87. WORDS ENDING IN *SION.*

sus pend′	sus pen′ sion	in vert′	in ver′ sion
per suade	per sua sion	ex pel	ex pul sion
de cline	de clen sion	pre tend	pre ten sion
pre cise	pre cis ion	pro fess	pro fes sion
col lide	col lis ion	di gress	di gres sion
de ride	de ris ion	con vulse	con vul sion
ex plode	ex plo sion	se clude	se clu sion
ex pand	ex pan sion	ex clude	ex clu sion
as cend	as cen sion	re vise	re vis ion
con clude	con clu sion	suf fuse	suf fu sion
a vert	a ver sion	in vade	in va sion
suc ceed	suc ces sion	pro ceed	pro ces sion

88. A SUFFIX LESSON.

ee = one to whom, or *object of action; er* or *or = one who,* or *actor.*

trust ee′	trust′ er	leg a tee′	leg a tor′
pay ee	pay er	mort ga gee	mort ga geor
do nee	do nor	ref er ee	ar′ bi tra tor
grant ee	grant or′	as sign ee	as sign′ er
les see	les′ sor	con sign ee	con sign or
draw ee	draw er	nom i nee	nom′ i na tor

89. SUFFIXES OF PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION.

The suffixes *yer, ier, eer, ist, ian,* mean *one who follows a certain profession* or *is skilled in something.*

law′ yer	rhet o ri′ cian	pi ä′ nist
sol dier	math e ma ti′ cian	pol i ti′ cian
brig a dier′	ge om e tri cian	al ge bra′ ist
fu sil eer	en gi neer′	or′ a tor
deu′ tist	ar til′ ler ist	sci en tist
art ist	cloth′ ier	gram ma′ rian
harp ist	gren a dier′	a rith me ti′ cian
vi o lin′ ist	auc tion eer	phi lol′ o gist

90. USE *S*.

S with the sound of *z*.

ad vise′	ad′ ver tise	en fran′ chise	sup pose′
ap prise	cat e chise	pos ses sion	dis guise
chas tise	crit i cise	cos met ic	re serve
de spise	su per vise	re pri sal	pre serve
com prise	com pro mise	bap′ tism	pre sent
de mise	en ter prise	col lis′ ion	dis ease
re vise	ex er cise	de ris ion	ap plause
pre mise	im pro vise	de cis ion	ap praise
sur mise	mer chan dise	mu si cian	re sult
sur prise	a the ism	re fu sal	pre side
de vise	fa tal ism	mo sa ic	re solve
a rouse	res er voir	pro sa ic	re sem′ ble
ca rouse	in va′ sion	al lu sion	de ser tion

91. THE LETTER *Y*.

dry	shy	dry′ ly	pit′ y ing	pit′ i less
dri′ er	shy′ er	sly ly	stead y ing	stead i est
dri est	shy est	shy ly	mud dy ing	mud di er
spry	fly	dry ness	fan cy ing	fan ci ful
spry′ er	fly′ er	spry ness	lob by ist	lob bied
spry est	fly est	shy ness	put ty ing	put tied
try	flies	dries	pit i ful	mud di est
tried	fly′ ing	dry′ ing	mud di est	wit ti ly

92. *Y* CHANGED TO *I*.

In words of more than one syllable, final *y* after a consonant is changed to *i* before any suffix not beginning with *i*.

ti′ dy	ti′ di ness	beau′ ty	beau′ ti ful
ti ny	ti ni est	de cen cy	de cen cies
ea sy	ea si est	ef fi gy	ef fi gies
co ny	co nies	de ny′	de ni′ al
tro phy	tro phies	de fy	de fi ance
good ly	good li er	com ply	com pli ance

93. NOUNS USED ONLY IN THE PLURAL.

an′ nals	hust′ ings	twee′ zers	a mends′
as sets	mat ins	tid ings	ash′ es
ar chives	mea sles	vict uals	shears
bel lows	nup tials	vi tals	spec′ ta cles
bil liards	pin cers	wa ges	prem i ses
bow els	scis sors	trou sers	in tes′ tines
en trails	snuf fers	ves pers	man′ ners
fil ings	pan ta loons	trap pings	mor als

94. WRITTEN EXERCISE IN WORD FORMATION.

The suffix *fy* or *ify* means *to make*.

beauty	+ *fy*	= *beautify.*	*just*	+ *ify*	= *justify.*
pure	+ *ify*	= *purify.*	*simple*	+ *ify*	= *simplify.*
glory	+ *fy*	= *glorify.*	*note*	+ *ify*	= *notify.*
class	+ *ify*	= *classify.*	*ample*	+ *ify*	= *amplify.*
false	+ *ify*	= *falsify.*	*intense*	+ *ify*	= *intensify.*
rare	+ *ify*	= *rarefy.*	*clear*	+ *ify*	= *clarify.*

95. MASCULINE AND FEMININE SUFFIXES.

act′ or	act′ ress	au′ thor	au′ thor ess
heir	heir ess	ne gro	ne gress
he′ ro	her o ine	ti ger	ti gress
hunt er	hun tress	priest	priest ess
host	host ess	trai′ tor	trai tress
li′ on	li′ on ess	em pe ror	em press
po et	po et ess	mas ter	mis tress

96. WORDS RELATING TO TEACHING.

teach′ er	in struct′ or	learn′ er	col′ lege
tu tor	pre cept or	schol ar	u ni ver′ si ty
mas ter	pro fess or	pu pil	a cad′ e my
mis tress	ped′ a gogue	stu dent	sem′ i na ry
men tor	school mas ter	school boy	in sti tute
mon i tor	prin ci pal	school girl	ly ce′ um

97. NUMBER. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Singular and plural forms of nouns from the Latin and Greek.

alumnus,	*alumni.*	*nebula,*	*nebulæ.*
analysis,	*analyses.*	*oasis,*	*oases.*
axis,	*axes.*	*radius,*	*radii.*
datum,	*data.*	*stratum,*	*strata.*
effluvium,	*effluvia.*	*focus,*	*foci.*
erratum,	*errata.*	*genus,*	*genera.*
medium,	*media.*	*stimulus,*	*stimuli.*

98. PLACES OF WORSHIP AND RELIGIOUS ACTS.

tem′ ple	church	pray′ er	kneel′ ing
min ster	shrine	ser vice	pe ti′ tion
chap el	mosque	wor ship	sac′ ri fice
al tar	pa go′ da	hom age	in vo ca′ tion
clois ter	ca the′ dral	de vo′ tion	sup pli ca tion
con vent	tab′ er na cle	ad o ra′ tion	ben e dic tion

99. WORDS DENOTING DEITY. — WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Always begin with a capital letter.

God.	*The Father.*	*The Infinite.*
Lord.	*The Maker.*	*The Eternal.*
Deity.	*The Ruler.*	*The Omnipotent.*
Almighty.	*The Creator.*	*The Omnipresent.*
Jehovah.	*The Preserver.*	*The Supreme Being.*

100. BEAUTY AND UGLINESS.

el′ e gance	or′ na ment	un couth′
sym me try	dec o ra′ tion	mon′ strous
come li ness	de form′ i ty	fright ful
pret ti ness	plain′ ness	hor rid
love li ness	home li ness	squal id
bril liance	hid e ous ness	slouch ing
ra di ance	ca dav′ er ous	ghast ly
splen dor	re pul sive	gris ly

101. EVIL SPIRITS AND MYTHOLOGY.

fiend	imp	spir′ it	Mars
fu′ ry	witch	vis ion	Jove
har py	ghost	gob lin	Nep′ tune
de mon	si′ ren	vam pire	Cu pid
dev il	sat yr	hob gob lin	Mer cu ry
Sa tan	spec ter	ap pa ri′ tion	Ju pi ter

102. RELATING TO RULERS, OFFICERS, AND SERVANTS.

em′ per or	com mand′ er	may′ or	ser′ vant
au to crat	com man dant	pre fect	vas sal
sov er eign	com′ mo dore	al der man	foot man
dic ta′ tor	ad mi ral	con sta ble	coach man
pres′ i dent	gen er al	di rect′ or	val et
gov ern or	col o nel	po lice man	wait er
mon arch	ma′ jor	leg′ is la tor	lack ey
ty rant	cap tain	law giv er	flunk y
sul tan	lieu ten′ ant	sen a tor	me ni al
chief tain	en′ sign	sher iff	slave
mas ter	ser geant	judge	serf

103. FOOD AND TASTE.

al′ i ment	eat′ a bles	fla′ vor	bit′ ter
nu tri ment	bread stuffs	sa vor	ac id
nour ish ment	co mes′ ti bles	spi cy	vap id
sus te nance	vict′ uals	pun gent	sweet
reg i men	lun cheon	lus cious	sour
pro vis′ ions	des sert′	piqu ant	nau′ seous

104. PLEASURE AND PAIN.

hap′ pi ness	com′ fort	suf′ fer ing	mis′ e ry
lux u ry	de light′	anx i′ e ty	an guish
sat is fac′ tion	glad′ ness	de jec tion	tor ture
grat i fi ca′ tion	rap ture	vex a tion	tor ment
en joy′ ment	fe lic′ i ty	sor′ row	ag o ny
en chant ment	ec′ sta sy	dis tress′	trib u la′ tion

105. MONTHLY REVIEW.

pray′ er	crit′ i cise	con ces′ sion	piqu ant
schol ar	ad ver tise	a ver sion	des sert
shy est	mem o rize	con nec tion	lunch′ eon
dri est	su per vise	mud′ dier	mort gage
dry ness	ec sta sy	ea si est	dis guise′
spry ness	mer chan dise	ti ni est	ap praise
si ren	an gli cize	mud dy ing	dis ease
sat yr	en ter prise	stead i est	sur prise
Sa tan	in ven′ tion	stead y ing	sur mise
ser geant	in ver sion	rar e fy	ad vise
col o nel	at ten tion	liq ue fy	neu′ tral ize

Sixth Month.

106. WORDS RELATING TO BILLS.

bill of exchange A bill drawn on one person for the payment of money to another.

drawee The person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

payee The person to whom a bill or money is paid.

acceptance A promise to pay a bill when due.

maturity The time when a bill becomes due.

to honor To accept a bill, and pay it when due.

to dishonor To decline to accept or pay a bill.

procuration The signing of a bill by an agent or clerk.

pro'test A written declaration made by a notary-public, declaring a bill has been refused acceptance or payment.

days of grace Three days allowed for the payment of a bill after it becomes due.

at par Bills of exchange are *at par* when they sell for their nominal value; *above par* or *below par* when they sell for more or less.

107. THE SUFFIX *ATE.*

The Latin suffix *ate* with verbs = *to make.* The pupil is not expected to define the words in the following lessons. Teachers who are familiar with Latin can give the more important roots.

ar tic′ u late
al le vi ate
ab bre vi ate
ac com mo date
af fil i ate
as so ci ate
ca lum ni ate
co ag u late
ca pit u late
com mu ni cate
con cil i ate
con tam i nate
ap pro′ pri ate
ap prox i mate
an tic i pate
as sim i late
ac cu mu late
an ni hi late
cor rob o rate
dis crim i nate
de nom i nate
de pre ci ate
de gen er ate
de pop u late
a′ lien ate
ag gra vate
ag gre gate
al ter nate
am pu tate
ar bi trate
cal cu late
cul ti vate
cas ti gate
cir cu late
dev as tate
dec i mate

108. THE SUFFIX *ATE.*

dec′ o rate
dis lo cate
dom i nate
doc trin ate
du pli cate
del e gate
e vac′ u ate
e lim i nate
ex′ tri cate
em i grate
im mo late
in sti gate
rep ro bate
pro cras′ ti nate
rec′ re ate
e man′ ci pate
e rad i cate
e vap o rate
ex pec to rate
ex as per ate
ex on er ate
in′ su late
in ti mate
ir ri gate
im pre cate
in di cate
ger mi nate
ex co′ ri ate
em′ u late
cog i tate
ex hil′ a rate
ex co ri ate
ex pos tu late
ex pa ti ate
ex pec to rate
ex ten u ate
fa cil i tate
fe lic i tate
fluc′ tu ate
ful mi nate
hu mil′ i ate
hy poth e cate
ob fus cate
de bil i tate
pre var i cate

109. ADJECTIVES ENDING IN *ATE*.

Ate = *having*, or *pertaining to*.

ac′ cu rate	con fed′ er ate	in vet′ er ate
as pi rate	con sid er ate	in vi o late
ad e quate	con sum′ mate	in sa ti ate
ag gre gate	af fec tion ate	im me di ate
con glom′ er ate	ef fem i nate	im mod er ate
in′ tri cate	e lab o rate	in ver te brate
ul ti mate	il lit er ate	pre cip i tate

110. DIFFICULT MONOSYLLABLES OF GREEK ORIGIN.

balm	jot	pore	sphinx
chord	lamp	psalm	sphere
chyme	lobe	pyre	spleen
chyle	mock	plague	sylph
clang	myth	rheum	theme
cone	nymph	rhomb	throb
disc	ode	scene	thyme
dose	pause	scheme	tomb
dram	phrase	zone	tome
gnome	phlegm	scope	trope

111. WORDS RELATING TO MEDICINE.

medic′ inal Belonging to medicine.
panace′ a A medicine that cures all diseases.
emet′ ic A medicine that excites vomiting.
re′ ci pe A medical prescription.
an′ odyne A medicine which allays pain, or causes sleep.
an′ tidote A medicine which counteracts the effects of poison.
apoth′ ecary One who prepares and sells medicines.
dispen′ sary A place where medicines are dispensed to the poor.
homœop′ athy The curing diseases by medicines which produce effects similar to those of the disease.
hydrop′ athy Water-cure.

112. WORDS OFTEN MISSPELLED.

Sep'arate...not to be spelled with *er* because its Latin root is *paro*.

Aq'ueduct...not to be spelled *ac-que* because its first root is *aqua* (water).

Wednes'day...not to be spelled *Wens* because it comes from *Woden*, the name of the Scandinavian god of wár. Remember to spell *dn*, and *not den*.

Principal...not to be spelled *ple* when *most important* is meant, or when you mean the master of a school.

Principle...not to be spelled *pal* when you mean *rule*.

Which...not to be spelled without the *h*. In Anglo-Saxon it was spelled *hw*, but now it is *wh*.

These...not to be spelled *thes*.

Dai'ly...not to be spelled *dayly*.

113. FRENCH WORDS AND PHRASES.

Nasal **n** denoted by bold-faced type.

reveille	(re'vāl' ya),	morning call by beat of drum.
tout ensemble	(toot ä**n** sambl'),	general appearance.
ci-devant	(ce de va**n**'),	formerly.
double entendre	(doobl a**n** ta**n**dr'),	double meaning.
tête-à-tête	(tāt-a-tāt),	close talk; head to head.
vis-à-vis	(veez-a-vee'),	opposite; face to face.
sangfroid	(sä**n** frwar'),	coldness; self-possession.
au fait	(o fā'),	well-skilled; perfect.
beau monde	(bo mond'),	fashionable society.
bonton	(bo**n** to**n**),	good style.
en route	(â**n** root),	on the way.
en suite	(â**n** sweet),	in company; together.
en masse	(â**n** mass'),	in a body.
en passant	(â**n** passa**n**'),	by the way.

114. LESSON IN DISTINGUISHING WORDS.

Emulation for equality.
Competition for superiority.

Impediment hinders progress.
Obstacle prevents progress.

Obliged by necessity.
Bound by obligation.

Discreet in advising.
Prudent in taking advice.

Faded, but may revive.
Withered, and cannot revive.

Impracticable, not in the circumstances possible.
Impossible, not in nature possible.

Libel, slander written or published.
Defamation, slander spoken.

Detained by waiting for something.
Hindered by the badness of the roads.

115. AMERICANISMS.

NOTE. — The teacher will explain the peculiar use of these words.

cau' cus	hoo' sier	fix' ings
lynch-law	buck eye	husk ings
stump-speech	hoe-cake	chow der
spread-ea' gle	bun combe	clam-bake
green back	risk y	corn-cake
war-whoop	hom i ny	mass-meet ing
cal cu late	lob by	bread stuffs
shod dy	mile age	smoke-stack
bo gus	mail-car	fore hand ed
lynch-law	do nate	bam boo' zle
loaf er	dick er	straw'-bail
row dy	clear ings	dead-head
scalp-lock	dig gings	dead-beat
back woods	squat ter	log-roll
pros pect ing	grog gery	out sid' ers
yan kee	fresh et	suc' co tash

116. COMMON ERRORS IN PRONUNCIATION.

New England.			South and West.		
bĕn	for	been	bar	for	bear
chist	"	chest	thar	"	there
jist	"	just	whar	"	where
dew	"	do	star	"	stair
dee′ strict	"	dis′ trict	dō	"	door
sar ten	"	cer tain	har	"	hair
sass	"	sauce	skeart	"	scared
haouw	"	how	i′ dea	"	i de′ a
waal	"	well	wunst	"	once
ruff	"	roof	yere	"	here
jiste	"	joist	char	"	chair
dawg	"	dog	gwine	"	going
gawd	"	gŏd	tŭk	"	took
laäf	"	laugh	haälf	"	half

117. FRENCH WORDS.

attaché	(ăt ta shā′),	an official.
souvenir	(soov′ neer),	a keepsake.
ennui	(ân wee),	weariness.
morceau	(mor sō′),	morsel.
coiffure	(kwŏf′ fure),	head-dress.
chignon	(shin′ yon),	a style of dressing hair.
reconnoissance	(re con′ nĭ zance),	examination.
retroussé	(ret roo sa′),	turned up.
parole	(pa rōl′),	word of honor.
deshabille	(dĕs a bĭl′),	an undress.
parterre	(par tare′),	flower-bed.
cortége	(cor′ tazh),	train of attendants.
dénouement	(dā noo′ mon),	end of a plot.
décolleté	(dā col tā′),	low-necked.

118. COLOR AND APPEARANCE.

speck′ led	pie′ bald	sight	land′ scape
freck led	mot ley	scene	scen er y
mar bled	rud dy	view	spec ta cle
dap pled	flor id	phase	pag eant
griz zled	clar et	guise	spec ter
brin dled	chest nut	mien	phan tom
mot tled	sor rel	hue	pan o ra′ ma
cloud ed	ha zel	vis′ ta	vis′ age
spot ted	ol ive	vis ion	com plex′ ion
striped	taw ny	as pect	coun′ te nance
streaked	rus set	pros pect	lin e a ment
check ered	eb on	pict ure	phy si og′ no my

119. LESSON IN DISTINGUISHING WORDS.

We **choose** one from a number.
We **prefer** one to another.

We **comprehend** what we fully understand.
We **apprehend** what we do not fully comprehend, as eternity.

We **cease** talking.
We **leave** off work.

We **discover** what before existed.
We **invent** what did not exist before.

We **join** hands.
We **unite** two into one.

We **lead** a blind man.
We **guide** a traveler.

We **remunerate** for services received.
We **compensate** for injury or loss.

We **return** what we have borrowed.
We **restore** what we have taken.

We **surrender** what is ours by right.

We **sympathize** with the afflicted.
We **pity** the distressed.
We have **compassion** on the miserable.

120. MEANS OF CONVEYANCE.

car	wag′ on	ship	clip′ per
cart	bug gy	boat	pack et
cab	sul ky	bark	frig ate
hack	car riage	brig	schoon er
coach	pha′ e ton	sloop	cut ter
chaise	char i ot	junk	light er
dray	cur ri cle	craft	shal lop
sleigh	ve hi cle	ca noe′	pin nace
sled	car i ole	ves′ sel	lug ger
sledge	rock a way	steam er	gun boat
truck	am bu lance	steam boat	mon′ i tor
wain	stage-coach	steam ship	i ron clad

121. WORDS RELATING TO LAW.

bar The place where lawyers plead. The seat of justice.

barrister A lawyer admitted to plead at the bar.

attorney A person appointed by another to transact business for him.

notary public A person who is legally authorized to attest contracts or writings.

bailiff A law officer who arrests persons, collects fines, &c., in the name of the sheriff.

coroner A law officer that inquires into the causes of violent death.

pettifogger An inferior lawyer.

client One who employs a lawyer.

brief An analysis of a lawyer's argument.

counsel A lawyer charged with a case which he is to manage before the court.

bench Where the judge sits in the court-room.

122. WEALTH, WIT, AND THEIR OPPOSITES.

mon′ ey	pov′ er ty	hu′ mor	jest′ er
rich es	beg gar y	fan cy	jok er
for tune	des ti tu′ tion	drol ler y	pun ster
mam mon	in′ di gence	wag ger y	buf foon′
prop er ty	pau′ per ism	wit ti cism	clown
com pe tence	in sol′ ven cy	fa ce′ tious	hu′ mor ist
rev e nue	pen′ ni less	com′ ic	stu pid
in come	bank rupt	jo cose′	stol id
af flu ence	ne ces′ si tous	laugh′ a ble	plod ding
op u lence	need′ y	lu di crous	hum drum

123. WORDS RELATING TO THE LAW.

legal Belonging to law; as legal proceedings.
legitimate According to law, lawful; as, a legitimate heir.
illegal Contrary to law; as, an illegal act.
anomaly Deviation from the common rule or law of things.
to legislate To make laws.
code A collection of laws.
jurist One skilled in civil law.
jurisprudence The science of law.
default Failure of appearance in court, as of a defendant.
to abrogate To repeal or revoke a law.
litigant One engaged in a lawsuit.
nonsuit The end of a suit by failure to prosecute.
plaintiff The person in whose favor a lawsuit is brought.
defendant A person against whom a lawsuit is brought.

chicane A trick in law proceedings.
outlaw One excluded from the protection of the law.
edict A law proclaimed by order of the sovereign; as, an edict of the Russian emperor.

124. WORDS RELATING TO POETRY.

met'rical Belonging to poetry; as, a metrical version.

poetaster A person that writes poetry of inferior quality.

verse One line of poetry; also poetry itself.

blank verse Poetry without rhyme.

stanza A number of lines of poetry connected with each other.

couplet Two lines of poetry making complete sense; a distich.

triplet Three lines of poetry making complete sense.

foot A certain number of syllables forming part of a line of poetry.

scanning Examining poetry by counting the feet.

hexam'eter A verse consisting of six feet.

prosody That part of grammar which treats of poetry.

ode A poem that may be set to music, or sung.

elegy A mournful poem; a funeral song.

lyr'ics Poems which directly express the emotions of the poet; anciently, songs sung to the lyre.

epic A poem which relates a story, real or fictitious, in an elevated style.

pastorals Poems descriptive of the life and manners of shepherds.

mon'ody A poem sung by one person only.

acrostic A poem of which the first letters of the lines make up a name.

poet-laureate A poet employed in England by the sovereign to write poems on special occasions, as on the birth or marriage of a prince. The present (1872) poet-laureate of England is Alfred Tennyson.

doggerel Mean, irregular verse.

dialect Verses written in a particular dialect, as the "Heathen Chinee," by Bret Harte.

125. COMMON FRENCH WORDS.

apropos	(ap ro po′),	to the point.
garçon	(gar son′),	a boy or waiter.
naïveté	(nă ev tā′),	simplicity.
salle	(săl),	a hall.
chapeau	(shap po′),	hat.
château	(shat to′),	country-seat.
régime	(ra zheem′),	system.
roué	(roo ā′),	a dissipated man.

126. QUARTERLY REVIEW.

sphinx	ar tic′ u late	at ten′ tive
nymph	al′ ien ate	e lec tive
thyme	con cil′ i ate	cov′ e tous
phlegm	as so ci ate	far i na′ ceous
scheme	ex pa ti ate	mea′ ger
re′ ci pe	e lab o rate	fer til ize
cau cus	pan a ce′ a	na tion al′ i ty
shod dy	ho mœ op′ a thy	re col lec′ tion
chign on	chiv′ al ry	suc ces′ sion
spec ter	sep a rate	ad vise′
phase	phys i og′ no my	en′ ter prise
stol id	lin′ e a ment	mo sa′ ic
wag on	rev e nue	pol i ti′ cian
lyr ics	pros o dy	phi lol′ o gist
ré gime′	spe cies	sly′ ly
a byss	hos pit al	stead i est
balm	pyr a mid	a nal′ y sis
fa çade′	con science	ra′ di us
col′ or	el e gant	al tar
da ta	un pleas′ ant	Je ho′ vah
safe ty	be nev o lent	si′ ren
ve hi cle	con′ se quence	an guish
pi e ty	au′ di ble	reg i men
dis tance	a mi a ble	nau seous
ev′ i dent	di vis′ i ble	spi cy

Seventh Month.

127. DERIVATIONS FROM LATIN ROOT *TO STRETCH.*

Tendo, tensum = to stretch. 162 words are formed with this root.

NOTE. — In the following lessons, pupils are not expected to give exact and discriminating definitions of all words classified under the several *root* words. They will get the general *drift* of the meaning, however; and the extent to which defining shall be carried must depend upon the time of the teacher, and the age and advancement of pupils.

at tend′	in ten′ tion	pre ten′ sion
at ten tion	in ten sive	pre ten tious
at ten dance	con tend	dis tend
at ten tive	con tent	dis ten tion
ex tend	con ten tion	por tend
ex ten sion	con ten tious	por ten tous
ex tent	con tend ing	su per in tend′
in tend	pre tend	os ten ta′ tious
in tense	pre tense	os ten′ si ble

128. *TO LEAD.*

Duco, ductum = to lead.

re duce′	re duc′ tion	con duce′	tra duce′
in duce	in duc tion	con duct	ed′ u cate
e duce	e duc tion	con′ duct	ed u ca′ tion
pro duce	pro duc tion	duc tile	in tro duce
de duce	de duc tion	prod uce	in tro duc tion
de duct	de duc tive	prod uct	aq′ ue duct

129. *TO MAKE.*

Facio, factum = to make. More than 500 words are formed with this root.

de fect′	de fec′ tion	pa cif′ ic	de fi′ cient
in fect	in fec tion	ef fi cient	of fi ciate
per fect	per fec tion	for′ feit	ben e fac′ tor
af fect	af fec tion	for feit ure	de fec′ tion
ef fect	ef fect ive	suf fice′	de fi cien cy
de face	de face ment	suf fi cient	man u fac′ ture

130. *TO MAKE.*

Fa'cio, fac'tum = to make.

fact	pu' ri fy	de fi' cient
fac' tor	glo ri fy	de fi cien cy
fac tions	rar e fy	ef fi cient
fac tory	clas si fy	def' i cit
of fice	fal si fy	sat is fac' tion
of fi' cial	jus ti fy	ben e fac tion
of fi cious	sim pli fy	be nef' i cence
per fect	no ti fy	ben e fi' cial
per fec tion	am pli fy	ar' ti fice
prof' it	clar i fy	ar ti fi' cial
pro fi' cient	de i fy	cer tif' i cate
pro fi cien cy	beau ti fy	or' i fice

131. *TO CALL.*

Vo'co, voca'tum = to call.

voice	ad' vo cate	in vo ca' tion	in voke'
vo' cal	vo cab' u la ry	prov o ca tion	pro voke
vow el	con vo cate	con vo ca tion	re voke
vo cal ize	e quiv' o cate	av o ca tion	con voke
vouch er	e quiv o ca' tion	rev o ca tion	vo cal ist
voc a tive	e quiv' o ca tor	ir rev' o ca ble	vouch safe'
vo ca' tion	e quiv o cal	vo cif er ate	vo cif' er ous

132. *TO COME.*

Ve'nio, ven'tum = to come.

ad' vent	con ven' tion	con vene'	ven' ture
ad vent' ure	con ven tion al	con' vent	ven ture some
ad vent ur ous	pre ven tion	cov e nant	e vent'
ad ven ti' tious	in ven tion	in vent'	e vent u al
ad vent' ur er	cir cum vent'	in vent or	e vent u ate
con ven ience	in ter vene	in vent ive	pre vent ive

133. *TO SEND.*

Mit'to, mis'sum = to send, to let go. 174 words are formed from this root.

mis' sion	ad mis' sion	dis miss'
mis sive	ad mit tance	dis mis sion
mis sile	ad mis si ble	dis mis sal
o mit	com mit	per mit
o mis' sion	com mis sion	per' mit
e' mit	com' mis sa ry	per mis' sion
e mis' sion	com mit' tee	per mis si ble
ad mit	com' pro mise	re mit
prom' ise	sub mit'	re mit tance
prom is ing	sub mis sion	re miss
prom is so ry	sub mis sive	re miss ness
pre mise'	trans mit	re mit tal
prem' ise	trans mis sion	sur mise

134. *TO TAKE.*

Ca'pio, cap'tum = to take, to lay hold of. 197 words are formed from this root.

cap' tive	de ceit'	re cip' i ent
cap ture	per ceive	re cep tive
cap tious	ex cept	oc' cu py
ca pa' cious	re ceive	oc cu pa' tion
ac cept	con ceive	par' ti ci ple
pre' cept	re ceipt	par tic' i pate
con ceit'	rec' i pe	par tic i pant

135. *TO HOLD.*

Ten'eo, ten'tum = to hold, to keep. 168 words are formed from this root.

con tain'	ten' ant	ob tain' a ble
con tent	ab sti nence	im per ti nent
de tain	en ter tain'	per ti na' cious
de ten tion	ap per tain	per ti nac ity
con tin ue	ap pur' te nance	coun' te nance
con' ti nent	main tain	con tin' u ance
ab stain'	main' te nance	en ter tain' ment

136. *TO PUT.*

Po'no, pos'itum = to put. 250 words are formed with this root.

com pose′	trans pose′	pur′ pose
de pose	pro pose	pos i tive
dis pose	re pose	op po site
ex pose	pro pound	im pos′ tor
im pose	com pound	im post ure
op pose	post pone	com pos i tor

137. *TO TURN.*

Ver'to, ver'sum = to turn.

in vert′	in ver′ sion	ver′ sion	ver′ sa tile
a vert	a ver sion	vor tex	in verse
sub vert	sub ver sion	ob verse	ad verse
con vert	con ver sion	trav erse	con verse′
per vert	per ver sion	trans verse	con ver sa′ tion
re vert	re ver sion	re verse′	ad′ ver tise

138. *TO CARRY.*

Fe'ro, la'tum = to bear, carry, bring. 198 words are formed from this root.

col late′	col la′ tion	re fer′	ref′ er ence
di late	di la tion	con fer	con fer ence
re late	e la tion	pre fer	pref er ence
e late	re la tion	de fer	def er ence
trans late	trans la tion	dif′ fer	dif fer ence
leg′ is late	leg is la′ tion	in fer′	in fer ence

139. *TO DRAW.*

Tra'ho, trac'tum = to draw, drag.

at tract′	de trac′ tion	sub tract′	ab strac′ tion
at trac′ tion	ex tract′	sub trac′ tion	ex trac tion
at tract ive	ex′ tract	sub′ tra hend	in tract a ble
con tract′	re tract′	dis tract′	con tract i ble
con′ tract	re trac tion	dis trac′ tion	con trac tion

140. *TO FOLD.*

Pli'co, plica'tum = to fold. 200 words are formed from this root.

ap ply'	ap pli ca' tion	pli' ant	dis play'
im ply	im pli ca tion	pli a ble	com plex
com ply	com pli' ance	sup ply'	per plex
com' pli cate	com pli ca' tion	sup' pli ant	re ply
im pli cate	du' pli cate	sim ply	trip' le
sup pli cate	sup pli ca' tion	sim pli fy	trip let
mul ti ply	mul ti pli ca' tion	ex plic' it	treb le

141. *THE END.*

Finis = end or *limit.*

fi' nite	in' fi nite	con fine'	de fin' a ble
fi nal	in fin' i ty	con fine ment	af fin ity
fin ish	in fin i tive	de fine	su per fine'
fine ness	in fin i tude	def' i nite	in def' i nite
fi ner y	re fine	de fin' i tive	un fin ished
fin i cal	re fine ment	def i ni' tion	un de fin' a ble

142. *TO CARRY* AND *TO WRITE.*

Por'to, porta'tum = to carry; scri'bo, scrip'tum = to write.

ex' port	port' al	in scribe'	scrib' ble
im port	port li ness	in scrip tion	script ure
pur port	port a ble	de scribe	post script
re port'	port fo' lio	pro scribe	tran script
sup port	im por tant	as cribe	con script
trans port	de port ment	in scribe	scrive ner

143. *TO TURN* AND *TO FLOW.*

Flec'to, flec'tum = to turn, bend; flu'o, flux'um = to flow.

de flect'	flex' i ble	af' flu ent	flu' en cy
de flec tion	flex i bil' i ty	af flu ence	flu id' i ty
in flect	re' flex	con flu ence	in' flux
in flec tion	cir cum flex	ef flu ence	re flux
re flect	in flex' i ble	ef flux	in flu ence
re flec tion	re flect or	ef flu' via	su per' flu ous

144. *TO STAND.*

Sto, sta'tum = to stand, to set.

dis' tant	dis' tance	ex' tant	re in state'
con stant	con stan cy	con trast'	con' sti tute
sta ble	sta bil' i ty	ar rest	con sti tu' tion
sta tion	sta' tion a ry	stand' ard	cir' cum stance
sta tus	in sti tu' tion	sol stice	des ti tu' tion
in stant	in' stance	stam i na	pros ti tu tion

145. *TO DRIVE.*

Pel'lo, pul'sum = to drive, push, strike, beat.

com pel'	im pel'	pro pel'	pul' sate
com pul sion	im pulse	pro pul sion	pul sa' tion
com pul so ry	im pul sive	dis pel	re pul sion
ex pel	re pel	ap peal	re pel lent
ex pul sion	re pulse	ap pel lant	dis pelled
ex pel ling	re pul sive	ap pel la' tion	re pelled

146. *WORD, LIFE,* AND *LIVE.*

Ver'bum = word; vi'ta = life; vi'vo = to live.

verb	vi' tal	vi' ands	sur vive'
ver' bal	vi tals	vict uals	sur viv or
ver bose'	vi tal' i ty	viv i fy	viv' id ness
ver' bi age	vi' tal ize	con viv' i al	con viv i al' i ty
ad verb	vi vac' i ty	re vive	re viv' i fy
prov erb	vi va cious	re viv al	vi vip a rous

147. *TO SEE.*

Vi'deo, vis'um = to see. 160 words are formed from this root.

vis' age	vi' sor	ad vi' sory	pru' dence
vis i ble	vis ta	en' vy	re vise'
vis ion	vis ion a ry	en vi ous	re vis ion
vis it	vis it a tion	ev i dence	sur vey
vis it or	ad vice'	pro vide'	sur vey' or
vis it ant	ad vise	pro vis' ion	su per vise'
vis u al	ad vis er	prov' i dence	su per vi sor

Eighth Month.

148. *SAVING* AND *SERVING.*

Ser'vo, serva'tum = to save, to keep; ser'vio, ser'vitum = to serve.

ser' vant	ob serve'	ser' vice	ser' geant
re serve'	ob serv ance	ser vile	de serve'
re ser va' tion	ob serv ant	ser vil' i ty	de serv' ing
res' er voir	ob ser va' tion	ser' vi tude	ser' vice able
pre serve'	ob ser' va to ry	sub serve'	sub ser' vi ence
pres er va' tion	con ser va to ry	sub ser' vi ent	de serv ed ly

149. *KNOWING* AND *FEELING.*

Sci'o = to know; sen'tio = to feel.

con' science	sen sa' tion	as sent'	sen' ti ment
con scious	sen' si ble	dis sent	dis sent' er
sci ence	sen si bil' i ty	con sent	dis sen sion
sci en tif' ic	sen' si tive	re sent	re sent ful
om nis' cience	sen su ous	sen' tence	sen' tient
om nis cient	sen su al ist	non sense	non sen' si cal

150. *BINDING* AND *BUILDING.*

Strin'go, strictum = to bind: stru'o, structum = to build, pile.

strin' gent	re straint'	struct' ure	ob struct'
strict ness	re strict ive	in struc' tion	ob struc tion
re strict'	strict ure	in struct ive	de stroy
re stric tion	dis trict	de struc tion	con struct
con strain	strain ing	de struct ive	con' strue
con straint	strain er	con struc tion	in struct' or

151. *TAKING* AND *JUMPING.*

Su'mo, sump'tum = to take; săl'io, săl'tum = to jump.

as sume'	pre sume'	sal' ly	ex ult'
as sump tion	pre sump tion	salm on	as sault
con sume	pre sump tive	sa li ent	as sail
con sump tion	re sume	in sult'	des' ul tory
con sump tive	re sump tion	con sult	ex ul ta' tion

152. *MELT* AND *LOOK.*

Sol'vo, solu'tum = to free or *loosen; spe'cio, spec'tum = to look.*

solve	res o lu' tion	in spect'	ret' ro spect
sol' vent	dis solve'	in spec tion	cir' cum spect
sol ven cy	dis so lu' tion	sus pect	per spec' tive
so lu' tion	ab' so lute	sus pi cion	spe' cious
sol' u ble	ab so lu' tion	pros' pect	spe cif' ic
re solve'	dis' so lute	as pect	spec' ter

153. *CARRY* AND *ROLL.*

Ve'ho, vec'tum = to carry; vol'vo, volu'tum = to roll.

ve' hi cle	in veigh'	re volve'	rev o lu' tion
ve he ment	con vey	in volve	in vo lu tion
ve he mence	con vey ance	e volve	ev o lu tion
vex a' tion	con' vex	de volve	de volv' ing
vex a tious	con vex' i ty	vol' u ble	vol u bil' i ty
vex a tious ly	in vec tive	vol ume	vo lu' mi nous

154. *TOUCHING* AND *GIVING.*

Tan'go, tac'tum = to touch; trib'uo, tribu'tum = to give.

tan' gent	con ta' gion	trib' ute	con tri bu' tion
tan gi ble	con ta gious	trib u ta ry	dis trib' ute
in tan' gi ble	con tig u ous	at trib' ute	dis tri bu' tion
tac' tile	con ti gu' i ty	at' tri bute	dis trib' u tor
in tact'	con tin' gen cy	con trib' ute	ret ri bu' tion
con' tact	at tach ment	con trib u tor	re trib' u tive

155. *TRUE, WAY, ONE.*

Ve'rus = true; vi'a = way; u'nus = one.

ver' y	de' vi ate	per' vious	u' nit
ver i ly	de vi a' tion	triv i al	u nite'
ver i ta ble	de' vi ous	triv i al ly	u' ni ty
ver i fy	pre vi ous	im per' vious	un ion
ve ra' cious	ob vi ous	un de vi a ting	u nique'
ve rac i ty	ob vi ate	vi' a duct	u' ni form

156. THE PREFIX *ABOVE.*

Su'per = above.

sur' plus	su per add'	su per nat' u ral
sur name	su per vise	su per hu man
sur face	su per fine	su per ex cel lent
sur mount'	su per car go	su per scrip tion
sur pass	su per nu mer a ry	su per im posed'
sur charge	su per struct ure	su per a bun dant

157. *HOLD.*

Prehen'do, prehen'sum = to take hold of.

ap pre hend'	rep re hend'	ap prise'
ap pre hen sive	rep re hen si ble	com prise
ap pre hen sion	com pre hen sive ness	com pris ing
com pre hend	com pre hen si ble	en' ter prise
com pre hen sive	mis ap pre hend'	sur prise'
com pre hen sion	mis ap pre hen sion	im pris on

158. *ENOUGH* AND *SACRED.*

Sa'tis = enough; sa'cer = sacred.

sa' ted	un sa' ted	sac' ri fice	con' se crate
sa ti ate	sat' is fy ing	sac ri fi' cial	con se cra' tion
sat is fy	in sa' ti ate	sac ri lege	des' e crate
sa ti' e ty	in sa ti a ble	sac ri le' gious	des e cra' tion
sat is fac' tion	dis sat is fy	sac' ra ment	ex' e crate
sat is fac to ry	dis sat is fied	sac ra ment' al	ex e cra' tion

159. *BREAK* AND *POWER.*

Pos'se, po'tens = to be able; rum'po, rup'tum = to break, burst.

pos' se	po' ten tate	rup' ture	dis rupt'
pos sess'	pow er ful	e rup' tion	dis rup tion
pos ses sion	pos ses' sive	e rup tive	ab rupt
pos' si ble	im' po tent	ir rup tion	ab rupt ness
po tent	im po tence	cor rupt	in ter rupt'
po ten cy	om nip' o tent	cor rup tion	in ter rup tion
po ten' tial	om nip o tence	cor rupt i ble	in cor rupt i ble

160. *FATHER* AND *MOTHER.*

Pa'ter = father; ma'ter = mother.

pa ter' nal	pa' tron	ma ter' nal
pa ter ni ty	pat ron age	ma' tron
pa' tri arch	pat ron ize	ma ter' ni ty
pa tri ar' chal	pa tri' cian	mat' ri mo ny
pa' tri ot	pat' ri mo ny	mat ri cide
pa tri ot' ic	par ri cide	ma tron ly

161. *BEARING* AND *EATING.*

Fe'rous = bearing; vo'rous = eating.

fer' rum	= iron	fer rif' er ous	= iron-bearing
ar gen' tum	= silver	ar gen tif' er ous	= silver-bearing
au' rum	= gold	au rif' er ous	= gold-bearing
car bo	= coal	car bo nif' e rous	= coal-bearing
co nus	= cone	co nif' e rous	= cone-bearing
car nis	= flesh	car niv o rous	= flesh-eating
her bum	= herb	her biv o rous	= herb-eating
gra min	= grass	gram i niv' o rous	= grass-eating

162. COMMON LATIN WORDS.

De' us	=	God	ho' mo	=	man
rex	=	king	fem i na	=	woman
pa ter	=	father	pu er	=	boy
pa tria	=	country	nox	=	night
ma ter	=	mother	di es	=	day
fil i us	=	son	an nus	=	year

163. *HANGING.*

Pen'deo, pen'sum = to hang.

ap pend'	pend' ing	sus pend'
ap pend age	pen dent	sus pense
de pend	pen du lum	sus pend ing
de pend ence	pen du lous	sus pen sion
de pend ent	im pend' ing	pro pen si ty
in de pen dence	per pen dic' u lar	per pen dic' u lar ly

Ninth Month.

164. WORDS RELATING TO DEBTS.

debtor	The person who has contracted a debt.
creditor	The person to whom a debt is due.
liquidation	The settling or lessening of a debt.
security	Something pledged to secure the payment of a debt.
solvency	Ability to pay all debts.
insolvency	Inability to pay all debts.
bankrupt	A person who cannot pay his debts.
installment	A certain proportion of a debt paid at stated periods.
assets	Goods of a deceased or insolvent person subject by law to the payment of his debts.
surety	One who becomes security for a debt being paid.
cessio bonorum	A bankrupt's goods or effects formally given up to his creditors.
set-off	The clearing of one debt by another.
sequestration	The taking possession of one's property till the rent or profits have paid his debts.
composition	Mutual agreement for the discharge of a debt.

165. WORDS RELATING TO GOODS.

merchandise	Goods bought or sold in trade.
waif	Goods found, of which the owner is not known.
agent / **broker**	Person commissioned to buy or sell goods.
a consignment	Goods sent or delivered to an agent to sell.
bill of lading	A written account of goods shipped by one individual.
bill of entry	A written account of goods entered at the Custom House.

bonded goods	Goods warehoused, for the duty on which bonds are given by the owner.
gross weight	The whole weight of goods, including the package.
net proceeds	The sum which goods produce beyond all charges of outlay.
transit duty	A duty paid on goods that pass through a foreign country.
tariff	A table of customs or duties on goods exported and imported.
attachment	The writ for taking possession of the person or goods of a debtor.
contraband g.	Goods prohibited by law to be imported or exported.

166. WORDS RELATING TO MONEY.

miser	One who renders himself miserable by his love of money.
avarice	An inordinate desire of possessing money.
disbursement	The spending or paying out of money.
investment	The laying out of money on some species of property.
prodigality	Extravagance in the expenditure of money.
credit	The transfer of money or goods in confidence of future payment.
specie	Cash as distinguished from paper money.
remittance	Money transmitted from one firm to another for goods purchased.
premium	Money given to induce purchases.
usury	Taking more than the legal interest for the use of money.
freight	Money paid for the transportation of goods.
mortgage	The pledge of property or goods as a security for the payment of money.

167. WORDS RELATING TO SHIPS.

naval	Relating to ships of war; as, a naval station.
nautical	Relating to ships or sailors; as, a nautical almanac.
flotilla	A fleet of small ships.
armada	A fleet of ships of war.
sloop	A vessel with one mast.
schooner	A vessel with two masts, etc.
bark	A vessel with three masts, etc.
brig	A vessel with two masts square-rigged.
ship	A vessel with three masts square-rigged.
frigate	A ship of war, smaller than a ship of the line, usually having two decks.
privateer	A ship of war armed and equipped by private individuals for plunder, etc.
cruiser	An armed vessel that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's vessels.
prow	The fore part of a ship or boat; stem.
stern	The hind part of a ship or boat.
hull	The body of a ship.
keel	The bottom of a ship.
helm	The instrument by which a ship is steered, rudder.
port-holes	The holes in the sides of a ship of war through which cannon point.
to scuttle	To cut large holes in the side of a ship to sink it.
starboard	The right side of a ship.
larboard	The left side of a ship.
lee side	The side of a ship opposite to the wind.
careening	The bearing down of a ship to one side.
tacking	Changing the course of a ship by shifting the position of the sails.
foundering	The sinking of a ship.
embarking	Going on board a ship.

ballast Heavy matter, as sand, laid in the bottom of a ship to keep it steady.

salvage A recompense for saving ships or goods from loss at sea.

moorings Anchors, chains, etc., used in securing a ship.

log An instrument for measuring a ship's velocity through the water.

log-book A register of a ship's way.

convoy A ship or ships of war which accompany merchant vessels, to protect them from an enemy.

embargo The official prohibiting of ships from sailing out of port or into port, or both.

168. WORDS RELATING TO MUSIC.

musical Belonging to music; as, a musical entertainment.

melody An agreeable succession of sounds in music by one voice.

con'sonance The agreement of sounds in music simultaneously produced.

intonation The act of sounding the notes of the musical scale.

accompaniment Instrumental music accompanying the voice.

fantasia A fanciful air in music.

oratorio A musical drama of a sacred or dignified character.

opera A dramatic composition set to music, and sung with representation on the stage.

orchestra A place for; also a band of musicians.

minstrel A player upon a musical instrument; a singer.

duet A piece of music for two performers.

trio A piece of music for three performers.

finālē The end of a piece of music which closes a concert, or an act of an opera.

169. WORDS RELATING TO SINGING.

choir	A band of singers; a part of a church.
chorister	A singer or leader in a choir.
chantry	A Romish chapel in which priests sing mass.
chanting	Repeating words with a singing voice.
chorus	Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.
precentor	The leader of a choir in a cathedral; one who leads the singing in a congregation.
ballad	A popular song.
solo	A tune or song by one person.
glee	A sort of song sung in parts.
carol	A song of joy and exultation.
recitative	A kind of singing approaching towards ordinary speaking.

170. WORDS RELATING TO PAINTERS AND PAINTING.

artist	A general name for painters, sculptors, engravers, etc.
dauber	A coarse painter.
limning	The art of drawing or painting in water-colors.
pallet	The board on which painters place their colors.
easel	The frame on which painters place their canvas.
studio	A room where painters study.
pictorial	Pertaining to pictures; as, a pictorial history.
portrait	Picture of a person, or of a face taken from life.
group	An assemblage of persons or objects represented in a picture or in a piece of sculpture.
cartoon	A design on paper of a large picture.
panorama	A painting unrolled for exhibition.
cosmorama	A picture of the world or of particular parts of it.
picturesque	Like a picture; as, a picturesque landscape.
caricature	A ludicrous picture or description.

171. WORDS RELATING TO SCULPTURE.

relief	A figure raised above the ground or plane on which it is formed.
high relief	The figure much raised.
half relief	The figure raised about one half above the surface.
low relief	The figure little raised.
embossed	Formed with raised figures.
model	The pattern or figure to be imitated.
contour	The line that bounds or defines a figure; outline.
sculpture	Statues or carved images of men, beasts, or other things.
bust	A statue or figure representing the head, breast, and shoulders.
Colossus	A statue of gigantic size.
niche	A cavity or hollow in a wall for a statue.

172. WORDS RELATING TO FIGURE.

square	A figure having four equal sides and four right angles.
triangle	A figure having three angles.
parallelogram	A four-sided figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.
rectangle	A figure whose angles are right angles and the opposite sides equal.
quadrilateral	A figure having four sides and four angles.
trapezoid	A four-sided plane figure having two of its opposite sides parallel.
cone	A solid figure or body, circular at the base and terminating in a point like a sugar-loaf.
spheroid	A body or figure like a sphere, but not perfectly spherical. The earth is a *spheroid*.
polygon	A figure of many sides and angles.
periphery	The circumference of a circle or any geometrical figure.

173. WORDS RELATING TO FIRE.

igneous	Consisting of fire; as, igneous particles.
ignition	The act of setting on fire.
inflammable	Ready to take fire; as, inflammable gas.
conflagration	A general fire.
incendiary	One who maliciously sets another's property on fire.
ordeal	Formerly a mode of determining guilt or innocence by fire or water.

174. WORDS RELATING TO GOLD.

auriferous	Producing gold; as, an auriferous region.
bullion	Uncoined gold or silver in the mass.
gilt	Overlaid with gold-leaf.
gold-beater	One who beats gold into leaf.
alchemy	That part of chemistry which relates to the transmutation of metals into gold, the finding of a panacea, and other things now treated as imaginary.

175. WORDS RELATING TO HEAT.

thermal	Relating to heat, as *thermal* springs; warm springs.
tepid	Having a moderate degree of heat; as, a tepid bath.
annealing	The art of tempering by heat, as glass or iron.
thermometer	An instrument for measuring degrees of heat.
crucible	A chemist's melting-pot made of earth to endure extreme heat.
pyrometer	An instrument for measuring heat above that indicated by the thermometer.
arid	Parched with heat; as, an arid waste.
sultriness	Great heat of the weather.
isothermal	Having an equal degree of heat or a similar temperature.

176. WORDS RELATING TO IRON.

ferreous	Made of iron; as, a ferreous body.
chalybeate	Impregnated with particles of iron.
pig-iron	Iron after it has been smelted.
weld	To unite pieces of iron when heated.
forge	The place where iron is heated and hammered into form.
foundry	A place where iron is cast.
hardware	Wares made of iron.
steel	Iron hardened and refined.
emery	An iron ore found mixed up with other minerals.
loadstone	An iron ore which has the power of attracting metallic iron.

177. WORDS RELATING TO LIGHT.

luminous	Emitting light; as, a luminous body.
luminary	A body that gives light.
to illuminate	To throw light on; to enlighten.
aurora	The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day.
meteor	A luminous body floating in the atmosphere.
link-boy	One who carries a light or torch.
lucubration	Study by candle-light; that which is composed by night.
optics	The science which treats of light and the nature and laws of vision.
photometer	An instrument for measuring the degrees of light.

178. WORDS RELATING TO MEASURING.

mensuration	The art of measuring.
geometry	The science which treats of the measuring of surfaces and solids.

gāuging	The act of measuring the contents of casks, etc.
theodolite	An instrument for measuring heights and distances.
ster'eometry	The art of measuring solid bodies.
surveyor	One that measures the quantity or quality of anything; as, a surveyor of roads.
metrology	The science of weights and measures.

179. WORDS RELATING TO PRINTING.

type	The form of a letter used in printing.
compositor	One who sets types for printing.
stereotype	A plate of cast metallic type for printing.
typography	The art of printing.
imprima'tur	License to print.
fount	A complete assortment of types of one size.

180. WORDS RELATING TO STONES.

lapidary	One who cuts precious stones.
petrify	To turn into stone.
whetstone	A stone for sharpening edged instruments.
freestone	Stone that may be freely cut any way without splitting.
boulders	Stones moved from their original bed.
pyrites	A fire stone; sulphuret of iron.
key-stone	The middle stone of an arch.
gem	A precious stone of any kind.
diamond	The hardest and most brilliant of stones.
pearl	A precious stone formed in the shell of a kind of oyster; a gem.
pumice	A porous stone frequently ejected from volcanoes.
alabaster	A species of limestone found hanging from the roofs of caverns.

gypsum A plaster-stone used for busts, etc.
glyptography A description of the art of engraving on precious stones.
aerolīte A meteoric stone; a stone falling from the air.
tracery Ornamental stone-work.

181. WORDS RELATING TO FLOWERS.

floral Relating to flowers; as, a floral show.
florist A cultivator of flowers
pĕtal The leaf of a flower.
stem The stalk of a flower or of any plant.
nectarium The part of a flower which contains the honey.
bouquet A bunch of flowers, nosegay.
parterre A flower-garden.
monander A plant bearing but one flower.
amaranth A flower which never fades.
garland A wreath of branches or flowers.
chaplet A garland of flowers worn on the head.
Flora The fabled goddess of flowers.
anthology The science of flowers; a collection of flowers or of poems.

182. WORDS RELATING TO DEATH, THE DEAD.

mortal Relating to death; as mortal remains.
cadav'erous Having the appearance of a dead body; as, a cadaverous look.
mortiferous Producing death.
hearse A carriage for the dead.
obituary A list of the dead.
shroud A covering for the dead.
urn A vessel which formerly held the ashes of the dead.

sepulchre	A place in which a dead body is interred, a tomb.
mausolēum	A stately monument to the dead.
necropolis	The place where the dead are buried, a cemetery.
rēquiem	A hymn or prayer for the dead.
elegy	A plaintive hymn or song on the dead.
Ha'des	The region of the dead.
cenotaph	A monument erected to a deceased person who is buried elsewhere.
ma'nes	The ghost or shade of the dead.
nec'romancy	Divination by pretended communication with the dead.
Morgue	A place where bodies found dead are exposed for recognition.

Tenth Month.

183. GREEK PREFIXES.

a, an	=	without.	**eu**	=	well.
amphi	=	both.	**exo**	=	out.
ambi	=	both.	**en, em**	=	on.
anti	=	against.	**hexa**	=	six.
ana	=	through.	**hepta**	=	seven.
apo	=	from.	**homo**	=	similar.
aph	=	from.	**hyper**	=	over.
auto	=	self.	**hypo**	=	under.
arch	=	chief.	**hydro**	=	water.
cata	=	through, down.	**mono**	=	one.
dia	=	through.	**pan**	=	all.
dys	=	bad.	**peri**	=	about.
deca	=	ten.	**pseudo**	=	false.
epi	=	on.	**poly**	=	many.
ec, ex	=	out, forth.	**syn**	=	with.

184. WORDS OF GREEK DERIVATION.

Me'ter = measure.

chrono	=	time	chro nom′ e ter
pyro	=	fire	py rom e ter
thermo	=	heat	ther mom e ter
baro	=	weight	ba rom e ter
hydro	=	water	hy drom e ter
dia	=	through	di am e ter
photo	=	light	pho tom e ter
electro	=	e lec tric′ i ty	e lec trom′ e ter

185. WORDS OF GREEK DERIVATION.

Logos = reason, word, science.

log′ ic	dec′ a logue	min er al′ o gy
lo gi′ cian	di a logue	min er al o gist
log′ a rithm	eu lo gy	me te or ol′ o gy
a nal′ ogy	eu lo′ gi um	syl′ lo gism
a pol o gy	eu′ lo gize	ho mol′ o gous
chro nol o gy	mon o logue	cat′ a logue

186. WORDS OF GREEK DERIVATION.

Logy = science of.

chronos	=	time	chro nol′ o gy
conchos	=	shell	con chol o gy
entomon	=	insect	en to mol′ o gy
ethnos	=	race	eth nol′ o gy
gē	=	earth	ge ol′ o gy
ichthys	=	fish	ich thy ol′ o gy
mythos	=	fable	my thol′ o gy
ornithos	=	bird	or ni thol′ o gy
physis	=	nature	phys i ol o gy
psyche	=	soul	psy chol′ o gy
phren	=	mind	phre nol o gy
theos	=	God	the ol o gy
techne	=	art	tech nol o gy
zoön	=	animal	zo ŏl o gy

187. HARD WORDS OF GREEK ORIGIN.

Graph'o = to write; graph'y = writing.

bios	=	life	bi og′ ra phy
autos	=	self	au′ to graph
cheir	=	hand	chi rog′ ra phy
kalos	=	fine	ca lig ra phy
gē	=	earth	ge og ra phy
lithos	=	stone	li thog ra phy
orthos	=	correct	or thog ra phy
photos	=	light	pho tog ra phy
phonos	=	sound	pho nog ra phy
typos	=	type	ty pog ra phy
topos	=	place	to pog ra phy
tele	=	far off	tel′ e graph
stenos	=	short	sten og′ ra phy
stereos	=	fixed	ster′ e o type

188. GREEK DERIVATIVES.

Pol'is = city; pol'us = many; go'nia = angle; cos'mos = world; met'ron = measure; path'os = feeling.

po lite′	me trop′ o lis	pol′ y gon	ap′ a thy
pol′ i tics	me tro pol′ i tan	oc ta gon	sym pa thy
pol i ti′ cian	cos mo pol i tan	hep ta gon	pa thol′ o gy
po lice′	cos mop′ o lite	di ag′ o nal	al lo path′ ic
pol′ i cy	pol y syl′ la ble	trig o nom′ e try	hom œ op a thy
pol ish	pol y no mi al	pol y tech nic	hy dro path ic

189. GREEK DERIVATIVES.

Ar'che = rule; graph'o = to write.

mon′ ar chy	en grave′	pho tog′ ra pher
an ar chy	gram′ mar	li thog ra pher
ol i gar chy	graph ic	tel e graph′ ic
ar chi tect	tel e gram	eth nog′ ra phy
pa tri arch	di a gram	his to ri og′ ra pher
arch bish′ op	mon o gram	ty pog′ ra pher
arch an gel	par a graph	ty po graph′ i cal

190. WORDS OF GREEK DERIVATION.

arc′ tic	cy′ cle	graph′ ic	a pos′ tro phe
ac me	cyn ic	he ro	a rith me tic
as tral	des pot	i dol	an tag o nist
ath lete	dog ma	meth od	an tip a thy
bi ble	di et	mar tyr	a non y mous
bap tist	dra ma	mon ad	a ris to crat
ba sis	ech o	mys tic	a nal o gy
caus tic	e ther	op tics	a pol o gy
cen ter	eth ics	ox yd	a nom a ly
cli mate	em blem	pet al	a e rial
cli max	en trails	phan tom	al′ le go ry
crit ic	e clipse′	top ic	as tron o my
cha os	fren′ zy	the ist	as trol o gy
chron ic	gas tric	schol ar	au tom a ton

191. WORDS OF GREEK DERIVATION.

ag′ o ny	big′ a my	cyn′ o sure	ec lec′ tic
an ar chy	cat e chism	dem o crat	e clip tic
al pha bet	cat e go ry	dem a gogue	gal′ ax y
at mos phere	cat a logue	des pot ism	gym nas′ tic
am nes ty	char ac ter	dy nas ty	gy ra tion
aph o rism	char i ty	di dac′ tic	hec′ a tomb
au to crat	chro mat′ ic	dys pep sia	hem or rhage
an tip′ o des	chol′ e ra	di lem ma	hem i sphere
a′ the ist	chol e ric	eu′ pho ny	har mo ny
a ro′ ma	chron i cle	el e gy	hy dro gen
a cros tic	chrys a lis	ec sta sy	hy drau′ lic
au then tic	cra ni um	ex o dus	ho ri zon
ath let ic	cos met′ ic	en er gy	i de a
a pos tle	gen′ e sis	pe ri od	her′ o ine
bi ol o gy	eu lo gy	pan o ply	mo nop′ o ly

192. WORDS OF GREEK DERIVATION.

i de′ al	met′ ri cal	pro phet′ ic	am phib i ous
id′ i om	nau sea	pneu mat ics	a′ nath e ma
id i ot	nar cot′ ic	sym′ pa thy	diph the ri a
lex i con	or′ tho dox	sym pho ny	dys′ en ter y
lab y rinth	op ti cal	soph is try	ep i dem′ ic
le the′ an	ox y gen	spas mod′ ic	gen e al o gy
mel′ o dy	par a dox	sar cas tic	e pit′ o me
me te or	par a dise	tech′ ni cal	phe nom e non
met a phor	par a site	the a ter	pneu mo ni a
mys te ry	phar i see	syn the sis	met al lur gy
mech an ism	phar ma cy	the oc′ ra cy	mel′ an chol y
me chan′ ic	pen ta gon	top′ ic al	pa ral′ y sis
mech′ an ist	pet ri fy	trop ic al	e phem er al
mi cro scope	pe dan′ tic	typ ic al	pan o ra′ ma

193. SYNONYMOUS WORDS.

Anglo-Saxon.	Latin.	An.-Sax.	Latin.	Greek.
free′ dom	lib′ er ty	star′ ry	si de′ re al	as′ tral
fear	ter ror	speech	lan′ guage	di a lect
meat	vict uals	saw	prov′ erb	aph o rism
fa′ ther ly	pa ter′ nal	way ward	er rat′ ic	ec cen′ tric
moth er ly	ma ter nal	well-bred′	af′ fa ble	po lite
rich	op′ u lent	curse	mal e dic′ tion	an ath e ma
sight	vis ion	foe	op po′ nent	an tag o nist
hid den	oc cult′	tale	nov′ el	sto ry
ha tred	ab hor rence	pith y	con cise′	la con ic
help	as sist ance	aim	view	scope
death	de cease′	guess	con jec′ ture	hy poth′ e sis
whole	en tire	stress	ac′ cent	em′ pha sis
heav′ en ly	ce les tial	feel′ ing	sen ti ment	pa thos
growth	in′ crease	sad	dis pir′ it ed	mel an chol y

194. SYNONYMOUS WORDS.

Pairs of one short and one long.

oil' y	o le ag' i nous	priest' ly	sa cer do' tal
meal y	far i na ceous	name less	a non' y mous
sweat	per spi ra' tion	na tive	in dig e nous
fear	ti mid' i ty	high	el' e vat ed
help' ing	aux il ia ry	cool er	re frig' er a tor
nois y	ob strep er ous	ghost	ap pa ri' tion
sleep y	som' no lent	mirth	hi lar' i ty
clay ey	ar gil la' ceous	pomp	os ten ta' tion
hum bled	hu mil' i at ed	weak	de bil' i tat ed
dai ly	di ur' nal	bold	au da' cious
night ly	noc tur nal	old	an' ti quat ed
blood y	san' gui na ry	blame	an i mad ver' sion
tear ful	lach ry mose	tell	com mu' ni cate
tire less	in de fat' i ga ble	cease	dis con tin' ue

195. SYNONYMOUS WORDS.

Anglo-Saxon and Classical.

be gin'	com mence'	o' ver flow	in un da' tion
bit' ter ness	ac' ri mo ny	out live'	sur vive'
bod i ly	cor po ral	out' ward	ex ter nal
sweet	sac cha rine	in ward	in ter nal
cor ner	an gle	shock	con cus sion
earth ly	ter res' tri al	cross	frac' tious
heav en ly	ce les tial	sharp	ac rid
east ern	o ri en' tal	want	ne ces' si ty
west ern	oc ci dent al	weak	de bil i tat ed
north ern	hy per bo re an	wor' thy	mer i to' ri ous
e nough'	suf fi' cient	will ing ly	vol un ta ri ly
er' rand	mes' sage	mean ing	sig ni fi ca' tion
keep ing	cus to dy	out side	ex te' ri or
o pen ing	ap er ture	bleed ing	hem' or rhage

200. GENERAL REVIEW LESSONS.

NOTE FOR TEACHERS. — These lessons may be taken either for spelling-matches or for written examinations.

LESSON I.

con' scious	per ceive'	res' tau rant	ve' he ment
con science	e rase	nun ner y	de vi ous
mar riage	re ceipt	ve hi cle	sep a rate
right eous	re view	ter rif' ic	prom is so ry
gra cious	in veigh	re sist ance	rec i pe
vi cious	u nique	ob serv ance	main te nance
pre cious	pos sess	con cur rence	con se quence
mus cle	ex hume	vex a tious	blam a ble
pit tance	ex ude	cou ra geous	ter ri ble
par tial	ex haust	lo qua cious	pay a ble
cap tious	ex alt	ef fi cient	pit e ous
vict uals	ex hort	con ven ience	du te ous
snake	mas' tiff	a piece'	ve ran' da

LESSON II.

snail	dai' ly	de ceive'	pi az' za
psalm	haugh ty	re ceipt	por' ti co
calk	gay ly	cro chet	rasp ber ries
knives	lil y	be lieve	huck le ber ries
skein	al ways	re ceive	mil li ner
grain	cous in	con ceit	or ches tra
whey	au ger	sar dine	op e ra
shears	trou sers	bap tize	man til' la
craunch	cur rants	pre side	hol' ly hock
halves	knuck les	di vorce	ver mil' ion
qualms	seiz ing	an' kles	em' er ald
tongue	griev ous	mar riage	bob o link
square	dai sy	wal lop	chick a dee

Lesson III.

stair	chest' nut	knowl' edge	mack' er el
swear	pitch er	col lege	hal i but
glare	salm on	bod ice	po'ta' toes
spruce	rai sins	wel fare	mu si cian
squad	cur tain	bed stead	coun' ter pane
fierce	pig eon	twi light	cov er let
niece	vi cious	sir loin	flat i ron
lief	grat er	sau sage	pi a' no
shriek	sap phire	bu reau	phy si cian
feast	stir rup	prac tice	Cin cin na' ti
thief	squir rel	tor toise	Cal cut' ta
girth	shep herd	whol ly	San Fran cis' co
skirt	sur geon	poul tice	Phil a del' phi a
which	wheel wright	dai ries	Chi ca' go
ditch	vine yard	ba bies	New Or' le ans
niche	pic nic	val leys	Feb' ru a ry

Lesson IV.

hitch	live' long	jock' eys	Jan' u a ry
quiz	wo men	py thon	E liz' a beth
hoax	guin ea	jour neys	Geor gi an' a
cloaks	skill ful	mat tress	ab bre vi a' tions
rye	pars nips	re cruit'	as par' a gus
shrewd	rhu barb	ac crue	cau' li flow ers
crude	let tuce	rou tine	cu cum bers
true	shoe ing	bab oon	o pos' sum
view	com pass	gi raffe	kan' ga roo
lieu	rein deer	ho tel	drom e da ry
hue	glu ey	ta boo	go ril' la
stopped	a gue	bam boo	the' a ter
stirred	swap ping	bid der	ed i fice
chopped	put ting	thin ner	par o quet
rubbed	grin ning	thin ning	beast li ness
clipped	plan ning	fac ing	fus si ness

Lesson V.

grinned	fix' ing	driv' ing	jui' ci ness
snubbed	trot ted	hat ing	dain ti ness
jarred	rot ted	swim mer	bus i ness
whipped	puz zle	wrap per	Al le gha ny
fixed	gus set	shut ter	Lou is ville
buzz	pur chase	glad der	Mil wau' kee
doze	cot tage	glim mer	Fred' er ick
cloth	vil la	snap ping	Nich o las
jail	ken nel	thin ner	Lu cre' tia
prude	prun ing	grin ning	Fer' di nand
dodged	pheas ant	ty phus	Ten nes see'
joked	buz zard	hy phen	Col o ra' do
quizzed	pul let	gey ser	Mis sis sip pi
mined	full ness	quo tient	Rio Gran' de
faced	plov er	dye ing	Yang-tse-Ki ang'

Lesson VI.

grabbed	neigh' bor	styl' ish	Great Brit' ain
wrapped	thresh old	strych nine	Mas sa chu' setts
sylph	wel come	crys tal	Penn syl va ni a
lynx	cook y	gym nast	In di an a
lynch	tooth ache	cous in	Mis sou' ri
tryst	whoop ing	tough en	Ni ag a ra
myth	bos om	hur ried	Shake' speare
gnat	reign eth	ca tarrh'	mov a ble
steppes	pray eth	ma chine	cur a ble
peak	mourn edst	ca nard	crit i cise
shrieked	bless edst	ra vine	cam phene'
pierced	cleans est	ca reen	ben' zine
viewed	min now	im mense	salt pe' tre
grieved	gar lic	con ceit	quo' tient
friend	wee vil	con tain	pa tient

Lesson VII.

sieve	wea′ sel	cas cade′	ses′ sion
seized	o cean	cham pagne	leis ure
knobs	bris tles	de ceit	treas ure
cleats	al monds	per ceive	ra tion
thumb	leath er	con ceive	sculp ture
joist	isth mus	be numb	scrip ture
laths	wrist band	ob scure	change a ble
phrase	seiz ure	twink′ ling	mar riage a ble
squeak	gaug es	whist ling	ser vice a ble
cough	fau cets	lodg ment	peace a ble
wrought	debt or	judg ment	tea ket tle
taught	mor tise	guid ance	ho si er y
drought	man tel	dam ask	hand ker chief
weight	cup board	tooth ache	tow el ing
plague	ga ble	whole sale	blue-eyed

Lesson VIII.

basque	fore′-plane	hear′ say	rain′-gauge
whiff	neph ew	safe guard	two-tongued
thump	sul phur	block head	thor ough-bred
thatch	ser aph	bump kin	make-be lieve
gimp	or phan	Christ mas	tat tle-tale
fetched	thor ough	oys ter	al read′ y
coughed	spright ly	heav en	wedge′-shaped
shrieked	brooch es	yeo man	fore thought
squeaked	whip-stock	das tard	plumb-line
whipped	wher ry	hea then	gi gan′ tic
waltzed	wharf age	dai sy	sal er a′ tus
loose	re mit′ tance	ex pelled′	et′ i quette
plaid	ac quit tal	oc curred	rev e nue
fraught	con cur rence	re ferred	prai rie
flail	a bet ted	gam′ boled	pres tige

Lesson IX.

queer	sir′ loin	dis an nul′	chign′ on
squint	vict u al er	dis in clined	se nith
splice	thiev ish	al to geth′ er	cal i co
scoop	sham rock	bare′ faced	hom i ny
hoard	di a mond	cour age	tap i o′ ca
quaff	or de al	au burn	ma la′ ri a
knit	on slaught	peas ant	so pra no
straight	ap prise′	mis chief	fi as co
shrewd	de bauch	hei nous	cu′ po la
thwart	en treat	hom age	op er a
quoth	mus′ sels	sa chem	cam e o
feign	bou quet′	pap poose′	com mand ant′
chief	re peal	bur lesque	chap ar ral
doubt	re trieve	gro tesque	flex i bil′ i ty
haunch	re treat	can teen	lu′ di crous

Lesson X.

gauge	re lease′	bro cade′	res′ tau rant
gouge	main tain	de tach	ter rif′ ic
grief	es quire	con ceit	in dig nant
lieu	cha grin	cañ′ on	ex ult ant
league	chi cane	caout chouc	ex haust ion
gauze	fi nesse	ex haust′	ex or bi tant
quest	nan keen	ex alt	ir rel e vant
quire	si moom	ex hort	ex pect ant
reign	stam pede	ex ude	re splend ent
quote	ca noe	ex hume	de spond ent
vogue	di van	in nate	im′ mi nent
vague	cor′ ral	in ert	re ceiv′ a ble
rouge	ran cho	o paque	charge′ a ble
clique	gua no	ob scene	im press′ i ble
forte	go pher	of fence	ex haust i ble

Lesson XI.

lyre	ar′ ti fice	in ter rupt′	triph′ thong
lapse	beau ti fy	cor rupt′ i ble	triv i al
aunt	ef fi′ cient	pat′ ron ize	in ex′ o ra ble
scent	pro fi cient	par ri cide	pro vin cial
veil	com mis sion	pre de ces′ sor	ob′ se quies
vein	ad mit tance	oc cur′ rence	ex pe di′ tious
square	ad mis sion	in dict ment	ex pe′ di ent
type	per mis sion	se di tion	i tal i cize
chord	ca pa cious	in i tial	tran′ quil ize
disc	re cip i ent	in i ti ate	scan dal ize
hour	par′ ti ci ple	ad′ e quate	sol em nize
myth	ir rev′ o ca ble	pro hib′ it	as cen′ sion
nymph	con ven i ence	in debt ed	com′ pro mise
phlegm	pre ven tion	le′ gal ize	crit′ i cise
plague	e quiv o cal	de jec′ tion	ad ver tise

Lesson XII.

A. M.	N. B.	Dr.	Obt.
P. M.	MS.	Gov.	Dep.
M.	D. C.	Int.	Mem.
N.	U. S.	Amt.	8vo.
S.	M. C.	ult.	12mo.
E.	R. R.	inst.	Bal.
W.	O.	prox.	Cur.
P. O.	S. C.	a.	Cwt.
LL. D.	N. C.	p.	Abe.
A. D.	N. J.	q.	deft.
C. O. D.	N. Y.	Atty.	conj.
D. D.	N. H.	Sen.	def.
B. C.	M. D.	Col.	Ans.

201. REFERENCE-TABLE OF RULES.

RULE I. — Final *e* followed by a vowel.

Final e of a primitive word is dropped on taking a suffix beginning with a vowel. Examples: blame + able = blamable; guide + ance = guidance; come + ing = coming; force + ible = forcible; obscure + ity = obscurity.

Exception 1. — Words ending in *ge* or *ce* usually retain the *e* before a suffix beginning with *a* or *o*, for the reason that *c* and *g* would have the hard sound if the *e* were dropped. Examples: peace + able = peaceable; change + able = changeable; courage + ous = courageous.

Exception 2. — Words ending in *oe* final retain the *e* to preserve the sound of the root; as shoe + ing = shoeing; hoe + ing = hoeing. The *e* is retained in a few words to prevent their being confounded with similar words, as singe + ing = *singeing*, to prevent its being confounded with *singing*.

RULE II. — Final *e* followed by a consonant.

Final e of a primitive word is retained on taking a suffix beginning with a consonant. Examples: pale + ness = paleness; large + ly = largely.

Exception 1. — When the final *e* is preceded by a vowel, it is *sometimes* omitted. Examples: due + ly = duly; true + ly = truly; whole + ly = wholly.

Exception 2. — A few words ending in *e* drop the *e* before a suffix beginning with a consonant. Examples: judge + ment = judgment; lodge + ment = lodgment; abridge + ment = abridgment.

RULE III. — Final *y* preceded by a consonant.

Final y of a primitive word, when preceded by a consonant, is generally changed into i on the addition of a suffix.

Exception 1. — Before *ing* or *ish*, the final *y* is *retained* to prevent the doubling of the *i*. Example: pity + ing = pitying.

Exception 2. — Words ending in *ie* and dropping the *e* by Rule I. change the *i* into *y* to prevent the doubling of the *i*. Examples: die + ing = dying; lie + ing = lying.

Exception 3. — Final *y* is sometimes changed into *e*; as duty + ous = duteous; beauty + ous = beauteous.

RULE IV. — Final *y* preceded by a vowel.

Final y of a primitive word, when preceded by a vowel, should not be changed into an i before a suffix. Example: joy + less = joyless.

RULE V. — Doubling.

Words of one syllable (monosyllables), and words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, or by a vowel after qu, double their final letter before an additional syllable that begins with a vowel. Examples: rob + ed = robbed; fop + ish = foppish; squat + er = squatter; prefer′ + ing = preferring.

Exceptions. — *X* final, being equivalent to *Ks*, is never doubled; and when the derivative does not retain the accent of the root, the final consonant is not always doubled; as prefer′ + ence = pref′erence.

RULE VI. — No doubling.

A final consonant, when it is not preceded by a single vowel, or when the accent is not on the last syllable, should remain single before an additional syllable; as, toil + ing = toiling; cheat + ed = cheated; murmur + ing = murmuring.

202. REFERENCE-TABLE OF SUFFIXES.

Ac signifies *of, belonging* or *relating;* cardi**ac,** relating to the heart.

Aceous signifies: 1. *of,* 2. *consisting of,* 3. *like,* or *resembling;* 1. cet**aceous,** 2. foli**aceous,** 3. sapon**aceous.**

Acy signifies: 1. *being,* 2. *state of being,* 3. *office of;* 1. accur**acy,** 2. celib**acy,** 3. magistr**acy.**

Age signifies: 1. *a collection of,* 2. *being* or *state of being,* 3. *an allowance for;* 1. foli**age,** 2. peer**age,** 3. post**age.**

Al signifies: 1. *of, belonging, relating,* or *pertaining to,* 2. *befitting* or *becoming;* 1. person**al,** 2. matern**al.**

An, or **ian,** signifies: 1. *one who,* or the *person that,* 2. *of, belonging,* or *pertaining to;* 1. artis**an,** 2. Christ**ian.**

Ance or **ancy** (**ence,** or **ency**), signifies: 1. *being,* or *state of being,* 2. "*ing*"; 1. vigil**ance,** const**ancy,** 2. innoc**ence,** state of being innocent, refulg**ency.**

Ant signifies: 1. *one who,* or *the person that,* 2. "*ing*"; 1. assist**ant,** 2. abund**ant.**

Ar signifies: 1. *of, belonging, relating,* or *pertaining to,* 2. *having;* 1. circul**ar,** 2. angul**ar.**

Ary signifies: 1. *one who,* or *the person that,* 2. *of, belonging, relating,* or *pertaining to,* 3. *the place where,* 4. *the thing that;* 1. adversary, 2. epistol**ary,** 3. libr**ary,** 4. bound**ary.**

Ate signifies: 1. *one who,* or *the person that,* 2. *having, being,* 3. *to make, to give, to put,* or *to take;* 1. leg**ate,** 2. corpor**ate,** adequate, 3. assimil**ate,** anim**ate.**

Ent signifies: 1. *one who,* or *the person that,* 2. *being,* or "*ing*"; 1. stud**ent,** 2. equival**ent,** pend**ent.**

Ic, or **ical,** signifies *of, belonging, relating,* or *pertaining to;* her**oic,** poet**ical.**

Ice signifies: 1. *the thing that,* 2. *the attribute of;* 1. not**ice,** 2. just**ice.**

Ics signifies: 1. *the doctrine* or *science of,* 2. *art of;* 1. eth**ics,** 2. pyrotechn**ics.**

Ile signifies: 1. *belonging, relating,* or *pertaining to,* 2. *may or can be;* 3. *apt to;* 1. hostile, 2. ductile, 3. docile, agile.

Ine signifies *of, belonging, relating,* or *pertaining to;* marine.

Ion signifies: 1. *the act of,* 2. *being,* or *state of being,* 3. "*ing*"; 1. probation, 2. corruption, 3. friction.

Ise, or **ize,** signifies: 1. *to make,* 2. *to give;* 1. fertilize, 2. characterize.

Ism signifies: 1. *being,* or *state of being,* 2. *an idiom,* 3. *doctrine of;* 1. barbarism, 2. Anglicism, 3. Mormonism.

Ist signifies *one who,* or *the person that;* novelist.

Ite signifies *one who,* or *the person that; having,* "*ing,*" as Hussite, definite.

Ity, or **ty,** signifies *being,* or *state of being;* ability.

Ive signifies: 1. *one who,* 2. *having power,* 3. "*ing*"; 1. captive, 2. corrective, 3. progressive.

Let signifies *little,* or *small;* rivulet.

Ment signifies: 1. *being,* or *state of being,* 2. *act of,* 3. *the thing that;* 1. abasement, 2. payment, 3. inducement.

Mony signifies: 1. *being,* or *state of being,* 2. *thing that;* 1. acrimony, 2. testimony.

Or signifies: 1. *one who,* 2. *the act of,* "*ing,*" 3. *that which causes;* 1. auditor, 2. favor, 3. motor.

Ory signifies: 1. *the place where,* 2. *thing that,* 3. *of, belonging, relating,* or *pertaining to,* "*ing*"; 1. armory, 2. memory, 3. consolatory, transitory.

Ose signifies *full of;* jocose.

Ous signifies: 1. *full of,* 2. *consisting of,* 3. *belonging to,* 4. *given to,* 5. "*ing*"; 1. populous, 2. aqueous, 3. cutaneous, 4. contentious, 5. timorous.

Tude, or **ude,** signifies *being,* or *state of being;* altitude, quietude.

Ule signifies *little,* or *small;* globule.

Ure signifies: 1. *the thing,* 2. *being,* or *state of being,* 3. *act of;* 1. picture, 2. rapture, 3. departure.

The American Educational Series.

THE MOST POPULAR TEXT-BOOK ON BOTANY.

SCHOOL AND FIELD BOOK OF BOTANY.

COMPRISING THE "LESSONS IN BOTANY" AND the "Field, Forest and Garden Botany." A most popular and comprehensive School-book, adapted to beginners and advanced classes. By Prof. ASA GRAY, of Harvard. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 622 pages. Price $2.50. By mail on receipt of price

This is the most popular and comprehensive botanical text-book yet offered for the use of elementary classes, and is more generally in use as such than any other work of the kind published. It is one of the most happily arranged and happily written scientific school-books yet published. It is simple, concise, full, embracing not only all requisite descriptive matter, but furnishing an analysis that is much more precise, exhaustive, and reliable than has been yet given by any other botanical author. The illustrations form a distinct and most valuable feature. They are not servile copies of European drawings, as is too often the case in similar works, but fresh delineations from nature, executed with a skill and finish that have seldom been called to the service of science.

The work is both a Grammar and Dictionary of Botany, and comprises the common Herbs, Shrubs, and Trees, of the Southern as well as the Northern and Middle States, including the commonly cultivated, as well as the native species in fields, gardens, pleasure grounds, or house culture, and even the conservatory plants ordinarily met with. A most careful, scholarly, and conscientious critic, speaking of this work, says: "It is a botanical text-book for the million. It is just the book for Schools and Seminary classes."

*** THE EDUCATIONAL REPORTER—Full of interesting and valuable Educational information, is published three times a year, bearing date respectively January, May and September, and will be sent to teachers and educationists, without charg on application.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,

EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,

138 & 140 GRAND ST., NEW YORK. 138 & 135 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

The American Educational Series.

THE STANDARD SCHOOL DICTIONARIES

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

This popular Series is very justly regarded as the only National standard authority in ORTHOGRAPHY, DEFINITION and PRONUNCIATION, and as such, these works are respectfully commended to Teachers and others as the best Dictionaries in use.

More than TEN times as many are sold of WEBSTER'S Dictionaries as of any other series in this country, and they are much more extensively used than all others combined.

At least four-fifths of all the School-Books published in this country own WEBSTER as their standard; and, of the remainder, few acknowledge any standard.

New Editions of the Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, and Counting-House Dictionaries, have been issued, containing important additions and improvements, and *copiously illustrated.* The cuts are numerous and finely engraved, and introduced not merely as embellishments, but as *veritable illustrations*, and designed to give a better understanding of the words and terms under which they occur.

☞ *Descriptive* CIRCULARS, *with titles and prices, forwarded on application.*

THE GREAT STANDARD.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY. New Illustrated Edition. Thoroughly revised and much enlarged. Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. In one volume, royal quarto, 1,840 pages, in various common and fine bindings. Price, plain sheep, marble edges, $12.00.

It contains over 3,000 fine engravings.

It contains 10,000 words and meanings not in other dictionaries.

It is a well-nigh indispensable requisite for every lawyer, clergyman, and other professional man, as well as every intelligent family.

It contains one-fifth, or one-fourth more matter than any former editions.

It is from new electrotype plates and the Riverside Press.

*** THE EDUCATIONAL REPORTER—Full of interesting and valuable Educational information, is published three times a year, bearing date respectively January, May and September, and will be sent to teachers and educationists, without charge, on application.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,

EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,

138 & 140 GRAND ST., NEW YORK. 138 & 135 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

This book should be returned
the Library on or before the last da
stamped below.
A fine of five cents a day is incurr
by retaining it beyond the specifi
time.
Please return promptly.

Th

SWINTO
dense
defini
Topic
Histo
paign
Maps
Price
SWINT
TOR
simp
tory
1 vol
WILLS
Scho
WILLS
men
1865
Pro
Stat
illus
WILLS
Ske
Inq
gen
tion
Col
our
the
clo
WILL
tra
M
THE S
PARI
de
gr

*** THE EDUCATIONAL REPORTER—Full of
and valuable Educational information, is published three times a year,
bearing date respectively January, May and September, and will be
sent to teachers and educationists, without charge, on application.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,

PUBLISHERS,

138 & 140 Gr TE ST., CHICAGO.

THE

American Educational Series

OF

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

Text-Books.

SANDERS' UNION READERS AND SPELLERS. New and beautiful.

ROBINSON'S MATHEMATICS. A complete Series of ARITHMETICS, ALGEBRAS, and HIGHER MATHEMATICS. None better.

WEBSTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARIES. Standard.

DANA'S MANUAL, AND DANA'S TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY. Of world-wide reputation.

SILLIMAN'S PHYSICS, AND SILLIMAN'S CHEMISTRY. Thorough and practical.

WILLSON'S HISTORIES. Interesting and reliable.

WELLS' SCIENTIFIC TEXT-BOOKS. Complete and Popular.

GRAY'S BOTANIES. The only Standard.

KERL'S ENGLISH GRAMMARS. Excel all others.

FASQUELLE'S FRENCH BOOKS. The leading Text-Books in French.

WOODBURY'S GERMAN SERIES. More popular than all others.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S BOOK-KEEPING SERIES. Printed in colors, and used in greater numbers and more places than any other works on Book-keeping.

SPENCERIAN PENMANSHIP. Business and ornamental, *the ne plus ultra* of all writing, the only SYSTEM. Simple, practical and elegant.

SPENCERIAN DOUBLE ELASTIC STEEL PENS. The best made. Sample Card by mail for 25 cents.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE furnished (pre-paid) on application.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

PUBLISHERS,

New York and Chicago.